The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1873. NUMBER 103.

COAL.

COAL EXCITEMENT!

WE ARE

LOWER THAN THE LOWEST,

AND WE HAVE THE

BEST OF EACH BRAND.

HERE IS OUR LIST:

BRAZIL BLOCK - $5.25

FOUNTAIN BLOCK,

From Brookside Mines, Ind.

NUT - - - - - - - - $2.50

LUMP - - - - - - - $3.50

Delivery, 50c.

HOCKING, STRAITSVILLE, MEDWAY, BRIAR HILL, ERIE,

And a full supply of the OLD DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.'S PURE LACKAWANNA COAL, at the same prices as inferior grades.

We would specially recommend our FOUNTAIN LUMP to the public (our patrons already testifying to its saving qualities) as a superior article for grate and domestic use. We know it to be a superior steam coal, and all using coal for steam will save money by giving us their orders. We guarantee it superior to any Illinois coal sold in this market.

We Invite the Most Thorough Tests.

BOGLE & CO.,

CITY OFFICE:

149 & 151 East Madison-st.

YARDS: Chicago-av. Bridge; cor. Curtis and Carroll-sts.

PIANOS

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.

20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.

Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.

These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,

STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED,

Either special or active, with capital or credit of $50,000 to $100,000, in an old established and leading business house of the city, whose annual sales aggregate Half a Million Dollars, on which there is an unusually large margin for profits.

The house enjoys a wide and enviable reputation, as all will readily admit, and its business will bear the closest examination. The business having far outgrown the present capital, a partnership is offered. This rare opportunity will remain open only for a few days, hence parties will find it for their interest to make immediate application. For information inquire of HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 9, Nos. 114 and 116 LaSalle-st.

RABBITS WANTED.

200 tame (live) rabbits wanted immediately. No pure white or gray. C. KENNEDY,

Southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE.

The Finest English, German, French, & American

Pocket Books,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

LOST.

$10 REWARD

LOST OR STOLEN,

Two Studebaker Box Wagons, taken from lot corner of Indiana and Kingsbury-sts., one with box and one without. Party suspected had better return same to Coal Yard, corner of same streets, at once, before publicity.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under our name is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1873. BOOTH, LINSLY & CO.

The undersigned will continue the business lately carried on by Booth, Linsly & Co., in Chicago, for his own account. HENRY S. FITCH.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

R. M. DU BELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.

CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

TO RENT.

BARN TO RENT.

Two-story, 4 stall, large stable and carriage-house, near Wood and Park-av. Apply to

A. McLEISH,

320 West Madison-st.

RUN DOWN.

Midnight Collision Between the Ville du Havre and the Loch Erne.

In Twelve Minutes the Ville du Havre Sinks with 226 Souls.

Terrible Bereavement of Well-Known Chicago Citizens.

One Father Loses All His Children, Another Both Wife and Children.

Nine, the Total Number Chicago Is Known to Have Lost.

Only 87 Saved, Including the Captain and 52 of the Crew.

Boat-Loads of Passengers Crushed by Falling Masts.

The Loch Erne Badly Damaged, but Makes Every Effort to Save Life.

Her Rescued Transferred to the Trimountain, and Taken to Bristol.

She Puts Back to Queenstown, But Has Not Been Heard From.

No Explanation Given How the Catastrophe Occurred.

List of the Saved—Description of the Ville du Havre.

The Purser's Account of the Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The ship Trimountain, from New York, arrived at Cardiff, Wales, early this morning, with the intelligence of a dreadful disaster to the steamship Ville du Havre, which left New York Nov. 15, for Havre, in command of Capt. Surmont. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, the Ville du Havre came in collision with the British ship Loch Erne, from London for New York, and sunk shortly after. Two hundred and twenty-six persons on the Ville du Havre were lost. The Trimountain saved eighty-seven of of the passengers and brought them to Cardiff.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ILL-FATED STEAMER.

The Ville du Havre was formerly the Napoleon III. She was altered and enlarged last winter, and came here for the first time as the Ville du Havre on the 9th of April, making the passage from Brest in nine days and twenty-three hours. With the exception of the Great Eastern, she was the largest steamer that ever entered this port. Her dimensions were 430 feet by 48 feet. Her carrying capacity was 3,500 tons, freight and measurement. Her main saloon was fitted up with marble wainscoting of three varieties, the upholstery was velvet, and the wood-work was carved in the most unique designs. Her engines were compound direct-acting, of 3,200 horse-power, and made in England.

LATER.

THE COLLISION.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Later dispatches from Cardiff bring the following additional particulars of the loss of the steamship Ville du Havre:

She was struck amidships by the Loch Erne, and sunk in twelve minutes after the collision. The Loch Erne immediately lowered her boats, which rendered all the service possible by them. Fifty-three of the crew were saved, including the Captain, and these go to make up the eighty-seven saved.

THE SAVED.

Among the passengers saved are ten women. The saved are as follows: Capt. Surmont and five other officers, fifty-four of the crew and twenty-seven passengers, named Mary Hunter, Annie Hunter, Helene Mixter, Madeline Mixter, Emile Cook, Rev. N. Weiss, Mrs. H. G. Spafford, James Bishop, Charles Criste, Miss Breedon, Francisco Dado, Hyppolite Vaile, R. A. Wittham, Jr., F. Marconnet, Fanny Benninger, Alfrep Barbanson, Xavier Pequignot, Mr. Lauriaux, C. Burritt Waite, Cornelia Edgar, Mrs. Marie Bulkley, William B. Swift and his wife, Andrew B. McCreery, Mr. Cramer, Henry Belknap, and Legrand (probably Baugrand).

MEMBERS OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE ON BOARD.

Among the passengers in the Ville du Havre were the following members of the late Evangelical Alliance returning to their homes: The Rev. Antonio Corrasco, of Spain; Prof. E. Provier, of Geneva, and the Rev. N. Weiss, Emile Cooke, and Mr. Lorriere, of Paris. Alfred Barbanson, of the Belgian Legation at Washington, was also a passenger.

THE SURVIVORS AT BRISTOL.

The survivors of the Ville du Havre reached Bristol to-day. They were all saved by the boats of the Loch Erne, and were transferred to the Trimountain, which carried them to Cardiff. There is great excitement in London over the loss of the vessel.

DAMAGE TO THE LOCH ERNE.

The ship Loch Erne was so badly damaged by the collision with the steamship Ville du Havre that the persons rescued by her from the wreck requested to be put on the Trimountain. All were safely transferred, with the exception of three persons, who were too badly injured to be removed. After the collision, the Loch Erne put about for Queenstown, at which port she was due about the 29th ult. Nothing has yet been heard of her.

STILL FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The following additional particulars of the loss of the Ville du Havre have been gathered from the officers and passengers at Cardiff. The Ville du Havre experienced a thick fog until the 20th. At the time of the collision the weather was clear, with little wind blowing, but there was a heavy sea. The Captain had just retired, and the second officer was in charge. The lights on the steamer were all right.

THE COLLISION WAS WHOLLY UNEXPECTED.

The Loch Erne struck the steamer amidships, and made a chasm 12 feet deep and from 25 to 30 feet wide. The exact position of the Ville du Havre at the time was latitude 47 degrees 21 minutes; longitude 35 degrees 41 minutes.

PANIC TOOK POSSESSION OF THE PASSENGERS.

Five minutes after the collision the main and mizzen masts fell across two large boats which were filled with people and ready for launching. The boats were crushed to pieces and many of the occupants killed and injured. In the brief interval between the collision and sinking of the steamer the crew were able to launch

ONLY A WHALEBOAT AND THE CAPTAIN'S GIG.

The Loch Erne went a mile before stopping. She then got out four boats to pick up the people struggling in the water. Meanwhile the whaleboat, under command of the Second Lieutenant of the Ville du Havre, picked up one load of those who were clinging to planks, spars, etc., and took them to the Loch Erne. She returned to the scene and rescued another load. Capt. Surmont, who remained on deck to the last, was rescued by this boat three-quarters of an hour after the collision. One of his officers

SWAM A MILE

to the Loch Erne, and was hauled on board with a rope. The boats continued to search the waters in the vicinity of the disaster until there was no hope of saving more lives.

THE COLD WAS INTENSE.

Many of the survivors were immersed two hours, and were almost lifeless when rescued.

The ship Trimountain sighted the Loch Erne at 8 a. m., six hours after the sinking of the steamer, and received the survivors, as before reported. The saved speak in the highest terms of Capt. Urquhart, her commander. There were six stowaways on board the Ville du Havre.

DATE OF THE COLLISION.

Later accounts make the date of the collision the 22d instead of the 23d ult. A vessel which arrived at Bristol reports speaking her with ten survivors of the Ville du Havre on board.

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

[*New York Tribune Cable Special.*]

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The purser of the steamship Ville du Havre gives the following account of the disaster: The steamer was struck on the starboard side. The mainmast and rigging were carried away. The long boat was not crushed on deck, but after being lowered the mizzenmast fell upon it and killed nearly all its occupants. The mainmast fell after the mizzen, toppling over on deck, and killing many persons. In a few minutes the ship began to sink amidst great disorder and panic terror.

THE SCENE WAS AWFUL,

and beyond description. The air was rent with shreiks, but some were heard saying calmly, "As we must die, let us die nobly." The water rushed into the hold with incredible velocity. I undressed myself, and, with a companion, jumped overboard and

SWAM TOWARD THE LOCHERNE,

then half a mile distant. As I left I heard the ship cracking, and looking back saw her go down with one plunge forward. For a moment the shreiks were terrible, then all was silent. It was the silence of death. The Captain remained on the bridge of the Ville du Havre during the whole, and went down with the ship. He was picked up an hour afterward. All the officers who were rescued were saved in a similar manner except the First Lieutenant, whom the Captain sent to the Loch Erne to see if she was in a sinking condition or if she were able to receive the passengers of the Ville du Havre. I swam half-an-hour, and finally reached the Loch Erne, but missed the ropes thrown to me. I remained in the water for another quarter-of-an-hour, but was eventually rescued by the Loch Erne.

Among the passengers on the deck of the Ville du Havre was a French gentleman of

REMARKABLE COOLNESS AND PRESENCE OF MIND.

He comforted many by his words. A priest asked, "Are you a Roman Catholic?" "Yes," was the answer. "Repent then," said the priest, "and I forgive your sins." With these last words the priest sank in the waves. The penitent was saved. The boats crossed and recrossed the scene of the disaster,

SEARCHING FOR SURVIVORS,

until 10 a. m. Further efforts were then abandoned as hopeless. The survivors remained on the Loch Erne until 3 p. m., when they were transported to the Trimountain.

CAPT. URQUHART'S NARRATIVE.

On Saturday morning, Nov. 22, being in latitude 47 deg. 23 min., longitude 25 deg. 20 min., we sighted a vessel on our weather bow, with her bowsprit gone and sails flying. We hove to, and saw a signal of distress flung out. Coming nearer, the ship proved to be the Loch Erne, eight days out of London, for New York. Coming alongside, the Captain asked me to receive the survivors of the Ville du Havre, which had been sunk by the Loch Erne at 2 o'clock that morning. After consultation, it was deemed advisable to transfer all the rescued people but one French clergyman,

WHO HAD BECOME DERANGED.

Another of the party was left to take care of him. The survivors were crowded into the small cabin in a pitiable state. They were heart-broken, ill-clad, and destitute, but amid their grief they expressed their gratitude to the Captain and crew of the Loch Erne for

SAVING THEM FROM A WATERY DEATH.

I supplied them with all the clothing which could possibly be spared on my ship, and with other requisites. Nevertheless, some were almost naked, and others were badly injured by fragments of the wreck coming in violent contact with them. After receiving all on board the Trimountain, I decided to cruise about the scene of the wreck. Search was continued until nearly dark that night, but we saw only two casks floating, and the search was finally relinquished, and we proceeded on our voyage to Bristol. I intended to land at Queenstown, but a favorable wind enabled us to reach Cardiff. The survivors attach no blame to the officers of the Loch Erne for the catastrophe, but say that they did everything possible to prevent sacrifice of life.

THE LOCH ERNE WAS VERY BADLY DAMAGED

in her bows. Her bowsprit was clean gone, and a great hole was cut above the water line. The passengers of the Ville du Havre say that Capt. Surmont, during many days of fog, took every precaution, and was constantly on the bridge of the steamer. No one explains how the collision occurred.

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says: "Men, women, and children, seized with terror, rushed on deck with their night-clothing, and all was confusion. The Loch Erne's bow had cut a fissure in the deck of the Ville du Havre twelve feet in depth, and the iron plating of her side was crushed in for a distance of 30 feet. Most of the passengers were too terrified to try to save themselves. Many prayed, and many laid down with the calmness of utter despair. Some, hearing the water pouring into the ship, never quitted their state-rooms.

WHOLE FAMILIES THUS WENT DOWN TOGETHER.

Among the survivors was one lady whose husband and four children had perished in the sea. Three young ladies lost their father and mother. One young man lost his father, mother, and sister, and another gentleman lost his sister, whom he was taking to France for her health.

Mrs. Spafford, of Chicago, lost three children and nurse. She sank with the vessel, but floated again, and was picked up.

INSURANCE.

The Ville du Havre is insured in London for £90,000.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Early in the morning the first private dispatches reached the city, announcing the loss of the Ville du Havre, the finest and largest steamer which has entered this port, except the Great Eastern. Later in the day, but early enough to enable the afternoon papers to issue extra papers with lists of the passengers but no definite information or details of the disaster or the lost, came fuller particulars confirmatory; and the city aroused to the knowledge of a great disaster.

THE EXCITEMENT

during the morning was intense, but the evidences of it were chiefly confined to the offices of agents and the shipping agencies generally.

THE ONLY WESTERN PEOPLE ON BOARD

were the Spaffords, of Chicago, except A. B. McCreery, of San Francisco, formerly a hotel-waiter, but who made $5,000,000 in the Red Jacket & Crown Point Mining Company, and was on his way to Europe to enjoy his fortune, and he was saved.

AMONG THOSE LOST

were M. and Madam Collodion, the instantaneous caricaturist, who recently appeared at the Olympic Theatre, in this city. He was driven from Paris during the days of the Commune for his ludicrous sketches of Thiers. He was about 35 years old. His wife was a woman of ready wit and superior accomplishments.

Another lost is L. Squaddrilli, importer of jewelry, doing business at Nos. 9 and 11, Maiden Lane, but having his home in Naples, Italy. He leaves a wife and family.

Theophilus Jonanique, who, with his wife, is on the black list, was a dealer in millinery at No. 696 Broadway.

Mrs. Edgar and her two daughters, Misses C. and E. Edgar, residing at No. 22 East Seventeenth street, this city, had sailed by the Ville du Havre for a tour in Europe. They also are believed to be lost.

Miss Julia Waite was aged 20, and a daughter of C. C. Waite, of the Brevoort House. She was on her way to the South of France with her brother, who is in ill-health, and who was saved.

Charles Montague, whose wife and daughter were also lost, was a partner in the house of E. Caylus Dermyter & Co., No. 57 Beaver street. The family were returning to their home in Paris.

Mrs. Binninger was the wife of Abram Binninger, No. 37 Broad street. She, and her daughter who was saved, were on their way to Paris to visit a married daughter who lives there. He claims to have had

A PRESENTIMENT OF THE DISASTER

on the night it took place. He says, that during the evening his attention was attracted by what seemed the spontaneous movement of the flower which his wife had plucked and given him shortly before leaving. He called the attention of some friends to the circumstance, and expressed a belief that it was a warning of some evil which would befall her.

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

On meagre information it is impossible to explain with certainty all the peculiarities of the disaster. The Loch Erne was an iron sailing-vessel, and at the time of the disaster was possibly going at a speed of 10 miles per hour. Knowing her size and tonnage, and making the requisite calculation, it appears that the blow struck on the Ville du Havre may have been equal to 1,000,000 foot-tons,—a blow sufficient to sink the Ville Du Havre instantly, no matter how strong she might have been. The fact that she had most perfect water-tight compartments would scarcely have proved of any avail except in weakening the vessel's hull, the force of such a blow being sufficient to sink her at once.

THE STRENGTH OR WEAKNESS OF THE VESSEL OF NO CONSEQUENCE.

It seems idle to suppose that if the steamer had been strong, she would have been saved, since no strength could have enabled her to withstand a blow such as this, if delivered squarely in her side.

The accident is presumably attributable to some miscalculation of the officer in charge of the deck.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE

was the largest ship that ever came into this port except the Great Eastern. She was iron, had a tonnage of 6,000, and was made up in water-tight compartments. She was, of course, in thoroughly good order, and was admirably officered.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S THEORY

of the disaster is this: "The Loch Erne struck her directly amidships, without warning on either side, during the heavy fog that prevailed. The fog was so dense that they could not see their hands before their faces. My experience, in a life-time passed in practical connection with steamers, is that she would naturally bear around after the first shock and run alongside the Ville du Havre. That would be the effect of the steamer's impulse. The jibboom of the Loch Erne certainly caught in the hole it made, and by this means the ship was drawn along with the steamer; besides, her rigging doubtless caught in some of the steamer's outworks, and she may have been towed along by that. I take it for granted, in absence of positive information on the subject however, that the ship and steamer ran alongside of each other for a considerable time after the disaster occurred. The water-tight compartments must have been open, but it takes a long time for water enough to flow into them to sink such a vessel as the Havre.

POSSIBLE ESCAPE OF MISSING PASSENGERS.

"Now, in that time, I do not see why a great many passengers did not escape from the Ville du Havre to the Loch Erne, of which we may so far have heard nothing. The rigging of the Loch Erne would be about on a level with the deck of the Ville du Havre, and passengers could have rapidly transferred themselves by ratlins to the deck of the ship. It is likely that the shock of the collision would arouse those who were sleeping, and it would be the first impulse of people under such startling circumstances to transfer themselves at once from the vessel which was the main scene of such disorder to an apparently friendly one, lying alongside, where, in the nature of things, there was not likely to have been so much disorder and confusion. If the Loch Erne did not cut away she would have been sunk by the suction as the Havre went down, and I find no dispatches showing that she was lost. My theory is, therefore, that the Loch Erne has a number of passengers on board saved, in addition to those who have already been heard from. It is, therefore, of great interest to know what became of the Loch Erne."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The office of the General Trans-Atlantic Mail Steamship Company on Broadway was besieged at an early hour this morning by persons who sought information concerning the loss of the Ville du Havre. Many of them who called were plainly suffering from terrible suspense in regard to the fate of friends or near relations on board. Several persons, still ignorant of the disaster, entered the office at different times, and asked in a cheery manner if the Ville du Havre had yet reached port. In each of these cases a momentary silence would be broken only by the reply of the clerk that the vessel had not yet arrived. If no other questions were asked, the inquirer left without further intelligence, for all seemed to shrink from communicating news which might be like a death-blow to the hearer. Among those who visited the office for

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER

was A. Binninger, of 39 Broad street, whose wife and daughter were on board the steamer. He had received a dispatch from his daughter saying, "Alone, saved. Going to Paris. Fanny." His wife was, therefore, lost. Mr. Binninger, who is an elderly man, was evidently half stunned by the sudden shock, and his grief excited the sympathy of strangers as well as friends.

LIST OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of cabin passengers who sailed in the vessel from this port on the 15th inst.:

Capt. C. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Caroline Hunter, Miss Mary Hunter, Miss Annie Hunter, Mrs. Hunter's maid, Mrs. Lopez, Mrs. M. R. Simons, Mrs. Binninger and daughter, Mrs. Stuckle, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Montigul, the Rev. N. Weiss, Emile Cooke, A. L. C. Portman, Henry W. Kidd, Mrs. L. Kidd, Mrs. Andrew B. McCreery, the Rev, Antonio Carrasco, Prof. C. Pronier, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Swift and child, Mr. Loriaux, Mr. Cramer, Mrs. Edmund Curtis and maid, C. Burritt Waite, Mr. Lamothe, F. Llado, Mrs. Eliza Ferdinand, Master Victor Ferdinand, Mrs. C. A. Pratt, Hamilton and Miss Murray, Alfred Barbanson, W. L. Squadrille, George H. Taylor, James Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mixter and two daughters, Master Willie Culver, Mrs. Marie and Miss Marie Bulkley, Miss Wagstaff, Mrs. H., Miss E., and Miss Edgar, Miss Caroline Turcas, Mrs. H. G., Miss Annie, Miss Bessie, and Miss Maggie Spafford and infant, Miss Nicolet, Henry Bellknap, Mrs. D. Goodwin and two children, Mrs. A. G. Kennett, two children and nurse, R. McBurr, Leon Trefonsse, Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney, Masters A. G., and W. C. R. Sigourney, Miss A. L. Sigourney and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Frank Hammond, Miss Alice Hammond, Clarence Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Jonanique, R. Witthaus, Judge and Mrs. Peckham, Mr. and Mrs. Collodim, P. Larazabal, B. Hesse, Miss Marie Bois, Miss Mary E. Church, Miss L. W. Putmun, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Creste, Antonie Lafargue, Mlle. Antoniette Laures, Louis Lejeune, Mr. and Mrs. Freak Marconnet, Frank Marconnet, Jr., Mlle. Elise Marconnet, Desire Choquet, Madame Adele Lock, M. Baptiste Bogeroen, Pierre Bolleo, Robelet Bonaventure, Rev. C. Simon, Hyppolite Vailue, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Baugrand, Eugenie Bangrand, Emile Denye, Enri Vallat, Lebastien Vallat, Mr. and Mrs. Xavier Bruey, Xavier Pequgnot, Charles Burnoanez, Alexander Claverne, Madame and Mlle. Aimee Claverne.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following persons took passage at the wharf as the vessel was about to sail, and were not entered in the formal manifest of the ship: Mrs. Bern, Mr. and Mrs. Calladeon, Mary H. Church, Charles Creste (saved), Mrs. Charles Creste, Eugenie Casilis, Andonine Lafarque, E. Hesse, Antoinette Laures, Annie Nollan, Miss L. Jutman, Alexander Claverine, Mme. Bougrand, Eugene Bougrand, Xavier Bruey, Mrs. Bruey, Mrs. Claverine, Annie Claverine, Alfred Bougrand, Mrs. Adele Lack, Sebastien Mousca, Frederick Marconnet (saved), Elise Marconnet, Xavier Pequignat, the Rev. C. Smion, Louis Legoune, Charles Burnanez, Baptiste Bogers, Pierre Denies, Mrs. Joseph Dazean.

THE OFFICERS.

The officers of the Ville du Havre are: Captain, Surmont; First Officer, Gare; Second Officer, Galand; Third Officer, Dubse; Fourth Officer, Meilleur; Purser, Vie.

NO STEERAGE PASSENGERS

are caried by vessels of this line to Havre. The cabin passengers numbered 130, and the crew, it was said at the office of the Company, about 150, although the number is not known exactly.

CAPT. M. SURMONT,

Commander of the Ville du Havre, is Fleet Commodore, and has been in the service of the line since its organization. He has borne a reputation as an efficient officer.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE

was in all respects one of the best finished vessels ever built on the Tyne. She was fitted with staterooms for 200 cabin passengers.

JUDGE RUFUS H. PECKHAM,

of Albany, who is among the lost passengers, was one of the most prominent members of the judiciary in New York State, and was Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was father of Wheeler H. Peckham, of this city.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

A London dispatch, dated 3 o'clock this afternoon, gives the following additional particulars of the catastrophe: The Ville du Havre was struck amidships by the English ship Loch Erne, and sank in twelve minuts. The Loch Erne got out her three boats, and stood by the spot all the morning, picking up the survivors. It was not until well in the forenoon of the same day that she fell in with the ship Trimountain, bound to England, to whose deck she transferred the saved, and went on her way for New York.

A later dispatch says that some of the passengers on the Ville du Havre were known to have

LAUNCHED THREE OF HER BOATS,

and there is just a ray of hope that they may have escaped a watery grave.

OTHER PASSENGERS ON THE ILL-FATED VESSEL.

BOSTON, Dec. 1—A dispatch from New Bedford states that Mr. and Mrs. Swift, of that city, who were passengers on the Ville du Havre, were saved. Their daughter was lost. Henry Sigourney, who was lost on the Ville du Havre, was a Director in the Laconia and Pepperel Manufacturing Companies, and was also Director in the Lowell Railroad Corporation. Charles Mixter was well known in business and railroad circles. A Newport (R. I.) dispatch says Capt. Hunter, United States Navy, wife, and four daughters, were on board the Ville du Havre. Two of the daughters were saved.

THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON RESIDENTS ON BOARD THE STEAMER.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—There were eleven residents of this city on the Ville de Havre, of whom two—Misses Madelena and Helen Nuxter—were rescued and reached Bristol. The names of the passengers were as follows:

Mr. Henry Sigourney, No. 73 Beacon street, aged 42 years.

Mrs. Henry Segourney; Master Alfred G. Segourney, 8 years; Miss Amelia Segourney, 5 years; Miss Louise Segourney, 2¼ years. Miss Ann McGloncy, nurse, 45 years.

Mr. Nathaniel Curtis, No. 85 Beacon street, aged 76 years.

Mr. Charles Mixter, No. 612 Beacon street.

Mrs. Charles Mixter, daughter of Nathaniel Curtis; Miss Helen Mixter, 9 years.

A SAD BLOW TO BOSTON.

Had such a disaster happened to any of the scores of steamers now sailing between the United States and Europe on any trip during the past year, it is doubtful if the catastrophe could have been brought nearer home to the best circles in Boston.

MR. NATHANIEL CURTIS

came of one of the oldest families in Boston, and was born just before the beginning of the present century. His father was a shipmaster and a merchant. Mr. Curtis was educated for one of the learned professions, and graduated at Harvard in 1816. He preferred business, however, and became associated with his father, who was somewhat interested in commerce and real estate. Subsequently, he formed a partnership with Mr. Bouve, and the firm was known as Curtis & Bouve, commission merchants. Their business was mostly with a Scotch house, who consigned to them most of the pig-iron sent to New England. Within a few years, Mr. Bouve withdrew from the firm, and it is now known as N. & N. W. Curtis, and its place of business is No. 130 State street. N. W. Curtis is a son of the deceased, who had also another son, Dr. Hull Curtis, who belonged to one of the Massachusetts regiments during the Rebellion.

A few weeks since, Mrs. Curtis died, and her husband felt her loss so keenly that he was persuaded by his son-in-law to take a trip to Europe for the purpose of changing the current of his thoughts. He intended to remain in Paris during the winter and, if his health continued good, visit Italy and Austria next summer. Last May he was 76 years old. Mr. Curtiss was a gentleman of fine personal appearance, above the medium height, well-proportioned, ruddy and genial in the face, and one of the most congenial and pleasant companions that could be desired. He took a deep interest in the educational establishments in Boston, and never failed to attend the anniversaries at Harvard. Everything connected with his class and the College was of interest to him. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and showed much enthusiasm in the work. Mr. Curtis did not propose to leave in the steamer Ville du Havre, as he had some unsettled business which required his attention in Boston. The matters were adjusted, however, sooner than he thought was possible, and he hurried to New York and took passage.

MR. SIGOURNEY

was a son of Henry Sigourney, who lived and died in Pemberton Square, and was well known as a man of large property, which descended to the deceased, with other children. He was also a grand-nedhew of Judge Parsons. He graduated from Harvard University in 1851, and was about 42 years old. He was a Director of the Lowell & Nashua Railroad, and also of the Laconia Pepperell Mills. He was a gentlemen of culture and taste, and of such wealth that he was not obliged to take part in any active business. He married a daughter of the Hon. William C. Rives, formerly United States Minister to France. Mr. Sigourney has left one son, a member of the present freshman class in Harvard. During the latter part of his life, he has divided the year between this city and Newport, remaining in the latter city until the approach of cold weather. He had intended to remain two years abroad.

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO.

The news of the disaster was received in this city yesterday morning soon after business commenced, and, as is usual in such cases, spread very rapidly. It was well known that several Chicagoans were on board the ill-fated vessel. Many persons were acquainted with the party, and the rumor spread that a very large number of those who perished belonged to this city. Intelligence from New York fixed the number at sixteen, and great anxiety was naturally manifested as to who these sixteen were. In a few hours it was definitely known that three distinguished and highly esteemed gentlemen, residents of Lake View, had been suddenly bereaved of almost their entire families. These were Mr. H. G. Spafford, of the firm of Spafford, McDaid & Wilson, a member of the Chicago bar; Mr. Belden F. Culver, real estate dealer; and Mr. Danial Goodwin, Jr., whose office is at No. 80 LaSalle street. It was supposed at first that everybody belonging to the party had been drowned, but as fresh news came it was discovered that the number of Chicago people was ten, as follows:

CHICAGO VICTIMS.

The four children of Mr. Spafford—Annie, aged 12 years; Maggie, 7; Bessie, 4, and an infant child 18 months old.

Willie Culver, aged 12 years, a bright and intelligent boy, who was on his way to Germany, where he was to go to school for a few years.

Mrs. Daniel Goodwin, Jr., and two children—Lulu, 9 years; and Goertner, 11.

Miss Copps, governess to Mrs. Goodwin's family, a French lady.

The three families were, of course, well acquainted. The reason why so many Chicago people were on board this vessel was the fact that several members of the late Evangelical Alliance, and other well-known persons, were to sail upon it. Mrs. Goodwin had engaged passage by the Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line, which sails to-morrow, but, unfortunately, changed her mind. They had made up a party for a trip to Europe, the object being to place the children at school at Lucerne, Switzerland, during the winter months. They were accompanied by M. Lorieux, brother-in-law of Miss Copps, the French governess, who, with Mrs. Spafford, were alone saved out of the entire party.

Shortly after noon Mr. Spafford received a despatch from his wife, dated from Paris, as follows:

"Saved alone. Children, Mrs. Goodwin and children, and Willie lost. Am with Lorieux. What shall I do?"

Mr. Spafford telegraphed a reply, and will start for Europe as soon as possible.

Upon the receipt of the terrible news, hundreds of Mr. Goodwin's friends flocked to his office, each endeavoring to offer some consolation to the unfortunate gentleman. He was almost stunned by the shock, and the kind sympathy of his friends availed him but little just then. He took the first train, at 5:15, for New York, and will there await further news from France. It is understood that, if the bodies of any of his family have been recovered, or that there is any prospect of finding them, he will leave by the first steamer, and accompany them home for interment.

It was late before the above facts were certainly known even by the intimate friends of the parties, and the suspense before it came gave way to a certainty of almost the worst.

THE HORRORS OF THE ATLANTIC DISASTER,

still recent in the recollection of Chicago people, were vividly brought to mind. Here, however, the catastrophe came home, and with stunning force. There, the victims were strangers and foreigners; here, they were people who were well known and their faces familiar to thousands. Here were two whole families, those of two of the best and most highly esteemed members of the community, swept away at once. What make the case more sad is the meagreness of the information received. The terrible dispatches merely announced the worst, and left no possibility that further news might mitigate the calamity, thus depriving the recipients of all hope.

ADDITIONAL SAD INTEREST,

if any were needed, was given to the calamity for Chicago people in the drowning of a daughter of Mr. C. C. Waite, known formerly in Chicago through his connection with the Sherman House, which he left before the fire to take charge of the Brevoort House, New York. Two children of Mr. Waite were on board the steamer, one of whom, a boy, was saved, while his sister was drowned. It was probably Mr. Waite's former residence in Chicago which led to the exaggeration of the number of victims from this city.

IN THE INTENSE EXCITEMENT

which followed the receipt of the first vague news, a large number of residents of Chicago were supposed to have perished. This was owing, probably to the fact that, even as late as last month, several well-known Chicago people had sailed for Europe, and in the thoughtless excitement incident to so sudden a calamity these were all connected with the wrecked vessel. Among those who were thus supposed to have been drowned were Mr. A. B. Pullman and daughter. It is certain that Mr. Pullman did not sail in the Ville du Havre, but left a week later in another vessel.

THE FULL LIST OF PASSENGERS

given above will be an assurance to many that their friends were not among the lost, while it will carry a certainty of a less welcome nature to others. The list of those who perished, residents of Chicago, is happily no larger than that given above, and that is all too large.

TWEED'S HEALTH.

He Is as Well as Could Be Expected—The Report of His Serious Illness an Attempt to Manufacture Sympathy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The city was agitated to-day with rumors that Tweed was attacked with inflammation of the brain, and that later he was dead; but about 10 o'clock this evening it was found to be untrue, and suspicions arose from the manner of the clerks at his office that the rumor originated there. The effect of the rumor was not encouraging to the friends of Tweed. No revulsion of feeling at the inexorable demand for his incarceration followed, and while the people were serious, there were few regrets. It was considered that his death would be a relief for him and save a great many difficulties. Late to-night it is ascertained that the rumor was without foundation in fact.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—It was rumored in the new Court-House, this afternoon, that William H. Tweed, who was sent on Saturday to prison, dropped dead this morning while leaving his cell.

LATER.

The rumor that William M. Tweed is dying is confirmed by a report to the Mayor's office. He is stated to be in the hospital, with inflammation of the brain, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon he was not expected to live till evening.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Election of Officers of the Connellsville Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 1.—The stockholders of the Connellsville Railroad Company met to-day, and elected the following Board of Trustees for the ensuing year: Mendes Cohen, President, Baltimore, Md.; William S. Bissel, G. L. B. Fetterman, William Baldwin, William Keyser, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Donnell Smith, William H. Parks, H. G. Vickery, Hugh Sisson, Charles Webb, Israel Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; George R. Dennis, Frederick, Md. The following officers were re-elected by the Board: Charles Donnelly, Treasurer; J. B. Washington, Secretary and Auditor; E. K. Hyndman, General Superintendent; S. C. Hough, General Passenger Agent; George Shiros, Solicitor.

Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 1.—A number of Directors of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad left to-day for the inspection of the road and of the large coal fields just beyond the terminus at Kirksville. An effort was made at once to extend the track to the mines, and supply Quincy with coal.

Opening of the Great North and South Trunk Line of Road.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—The completion of the Mississippi Central Railroad extension from Jackson, Tenn., to the Ohio River, is this day announced. This gives to New Orleans by the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad and the Mississippi Central Railroad, known as the Great Jackson route, connecting immediately with the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo, the shortest and most direct to St. Louis, Chicago and the entire North and West. It is the first North and South trunk line in the Union, and forms a continuous line of rail from the Gulf to the great lakes and beyond, 2,000 miles in length, over which freights and passengers can be carried without changing cars or breaking bulks. The extension which forms the connecting link, one hundred and ten miles in length, was begun about twelve months ago, and, despite the recent panic and consequent money disorders, has been pursued uninterruptedly to this early completion through the energy and administrative capacity of Col. McComb, the President of the line of Southern roads entering into this route.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Vice-President Edgar announces the completion to-day of the extension of the Mississippi Central Railway to Cairo. This important connection with the West and East has been quietly but persistently carried forward, notwithstanding the panic. It is regarded as a great triumph of Col. H. S. McComb. Sleeping-coaches will run through from New Orleans to St. Louis, Chicago, and the East.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—Steamship Siberia, from Boston, and Baltic, from New York, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Arrived—Steamer Kenilworth, from Liverpool.

STARVED TO DEATH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Andrew Stratton, aged 21 years, and daughter, aged 2, were starved to death at Bridgeton, N. J.

WASHINGTON.

Opening of the First Session of the Forty-third Congress.

Re-election of Speaker Blaine and Most of the Other Officers of the House.

Bills to Repeal the Salary-Grab Law Offered in Both Houses.

The President's Message to Be Sent to Congress To-Day.

The Chief-Justiceship Tendered to Attorney-General Williams.

Col. Bristow, of Kentucky, to Be Appointed Attorney-General.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MODE OF ELECTING PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—It is understood that Morton's proposed constitutional amendment to change the mode of electing President, will have the undivided support of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Senator says that the smaller States would never consent to a change of the law which would provide for the election of the President by the direct vote of the people, and would prevent the adoption of a constitutional amendment to that effect. His proposition is, therefore, to apportion the States into Districts according to their Congressional representation, each Distaict to count one vote for the Presidential candidate who shall receive a majority or plurality of the popular vote in the District. The Senator is quite sanguine that his plan will meet with the approbation of a majority of the States.

SENATOR SUMNER SERENADED BY COLORED PEOPLE.

Senator Sumner was serenaded to-night at his residence by the colored people, they having employed the Marine Band for the purpose. Several hundred persons, white and black, were present, including Pinchback, of Louisiana, and other notables. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and it is evident that the Senator has lost none of his old popularity among the colored people. He spoke ten or fifteen minutes, his remarks being frequently applauded. At the conclusion a large number entered the house, and were personally introduced to the distinguished Senator.

AN ORDINARY OPENING OF CONGRESS.

There was nothing remarkable about the convening of Congress to-day. The Capitol was thronged as usual, especially in the House wing. The proceedings were uniformly dull, following established routine.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

There was great curiosity manifested to see Alexander H. Stephens, who, with his hat on, sat for the greater part of the time directly in front of the Speaker, shaking and trembling like one with the palsy, and until he left he was the lion of the day. When the late unrepentant took the modified oath, there was such a crowd of them as almost filled the area in front of the Speaker, and the remark went through the galleries that the Confederacy had quite a large representation.

A TEDIOUS SESSION.

Precedents have been in favor of short, quick work on the first day of the meeting of Congress, the proceedings consisting in the swearing in of members, electing officers, and reading the President's message, when it is sent in. This usually occupies no more than two-and-a-half hours, when adjournment is had; but to-day there was an unpardonably tedious session of the House. The ayes and noes were called no less than four times, and, as the number of names has been largely increased, the nuisance has grown intolerable. By way of initiating the new members properly, and of putting them in good working trim, filibustering on the Shanks-Neff contested election case from the Ninth Indiana District formed a prominent feature of the session, and added unnecessarily an hour and a half to the time consumed.

THE ADMISSION OF CARSON,

the Utah delegate, was carried by an overwhelming majority, and does not indicate smooth sailing for the Maxwell crowd of United States officials, who do not personally make good impressions, and who are coming to be regarded as chronic nuisances.

WHY THE SENATE ADJOURNED.

The Senate adjourned in great haste, after an actual session of only an hour, which gave members of the House ground of complaint of scant courtesy. The real reason, however, for the early adjournment of the Senate was that the President's message was not sent in, and there was no other work in shape to be proceeded with.

SUMNER'S BILLS AND AMENDMENTS.

Time was had, notwithstanding, to enable Sumner to bring up again his Civil Rights bill, hoping it would pass before Christmas, together with one regulating the admission of colored children in the public schools of the District, one to provide for the adjustment of the French spoliation claims, another to prevent the enslaving of Italian children; together with a resolution favoring the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of international difficulties, as well as two Constitutional amendments to provide for the election of the President by the direct vote of the people and abolish the office of Vice-President, and to extend the term of the President to six years, and to make him ineligible for re-election. Mr. Sumner gives evidence of renewed health.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

Morton's bill to repea the Bankrupt law was introduced.

Senator Logan introduced his bill for a branch Mint at Chicago, and Senators Conkling, Wright, and Pratt introduced bills to repeal the law increasing the salaries of Congressmen.

DISCOURTESY TO SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator Sumner was not permitted to read the letter he and Cameron had received from the Republicans of the Spanish Cortes. The Administration evidently fears the opening of Sumner's guns, and is prepared to fight the ground over inch by inch. It is noted as singular that Cameron, who was quite warlike, should have been coupled with Sumner, who was opposed to undue haste in the matter; but Cameron evidently thinks it is all right, and enjoys the position greatly.

THE STATE PAPERS.

The President's Message and the reports of his Cabinet Ministers were all finished at 12:30 to-day, and copies of each were ready for presentation in each House of Congress. All the members of the Cabinet had called early at the White House, for the purpose, as is customary, of hearing the final reading of the President's message, and conferring with their chief upon the general topics discussed by him, especially as far as they related to the several executive departments.

THE LIST OF COMMITTEES

will not be sent in to-morrow. Now that Blaine is Speaker, he cannot get rid of the solicitations and electioneering of ambitious Congressmen and their friends for prominent places on committees, and the position in which he finds himself will not be pleasant for the next day or two. Exceedingly strong pressure is brought to bear on him to secure the appointment of Godlove S. Orth, member-at-large from Indiana, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Orth, in the

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

THE COUNCIL

Mayor Colvin's Inaugural.

The City Finances in a Bad Condition.

Imperative Necessity for Economy and Retrenchment.

He Recommends that the Tax-Levy Be Reduced to 15 Mills.

That the Sunday Ordinance Be Repealed or Modified.

That the City Gas Contract Be Set Aside.

And that the Building of the New Court-House Be Postponed.

Appointment of Standing Committees—McGrath Chairman of Finance.

Remarks of the Outgoing and Incoming Mayors.

The new Council held its first meeting last evening. There was a large attendance of spectators outside the fence, while a number of politicians and office-seekers found their way inside the sacred enclosure. Soon after half-past 7, the two Mayors appeared and were applauded. Mayor Bond called the meeting to order, and a quorum of the old Council was found to be present.

Ald. Dixon moved that the minutes of the last meeting be approved without reading.

The motion was agreed to.

THANKS TO THE ACTING MAYOR.

Ald. Dixon—As the old Council is now about to adjourn, I desire to offer a resolution.

Ald. McGrath—I desire to know if that is a communication to the Council.

Ald. Dixon—It is simply a resolution, I would state, in reference to the outgoing members—nothing else.

The Clerk read as follows:

WHEREAS, The duties of the Council are now ended, and we soon shall part officially with each other, and,

WHEREAS, We desire to offer some testimonial of the high appreciation of the honesty of purpose, and invariable courtesy and fair treatment that each and all of us have received at the hands of the Hon. L. L. Bond, as Acting Mayor and presiding officer, therefore,

Resolved, That we unanimously offer to our worthy Acting-Mayor, L. L. Bond, our thanks, for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office, and tender to him our best wishes for his future welfare.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Ald. McGrath—I move that the retiring or outgoing Aldermen conduct their successors to their seats. It may be necessary to adjourn; I do not know what the programme is.

MAYOR BOND'S FAREWELL.

Acting Mayor Bond—Gentlemen, the time is approaching which is fixed by law for the dissolution of the Council of 1872 and 1873; but before dissolving the Council, I desire to return my thanks to the Aldermen for the uniform kindness which they have shown to me, both in the capacity of an Alderman and as an individual—to return my hearty thanks for the support which you have given me, and the consideration with which you have treated me. And I also desire to return my thanks to the Finance Committee. On but two occasions, and those very recently, have I failed to obtain a quorum of that Committee whenever I called them together. I thank them for the attention and assistance they have given me and the Council, and for their assiduous attention to the business of the city.

We have made our record, gentlemen, and we must take it with the good and the evil. To-night it closes, and, could we go back, I do not believe that we would wish to change it.

I shall not detain you by alluding to any business which is unfinished, or anything which is gone, for, as I share with you the responsibility, whatever opinions I may entertain will be of little moment to you. I desire, however, to say one thing about financial matters, as it is a point in which the people are deeply interested. It is well known to you, and will be known to the people hereafter, that we made a very heavy appropriation, and I wish to state the reasons why it became necessary. The fire destroyed a vast amount of public property, as well as a much greater amount,—an immense amount—of private property, from which we could not thereafter obtain any revenue. Immediately after the disaster, the levy was reduced to ten mills, which left the Treasury in a disorganized and disordered state, and the city to carry on its improvements by borrowing money by a process which is usually termed "shinning," a very expensive way, as it adds to the cost of every improvement 10 or 20 per cent. There were also the changes which are incident to a remodeled Constitution, which, with the confusion of laws, and the uncertainty of the levy, made it difficult in 1872 to bring up the deficiencies of 1871 and '72. The Constitution itself prohibited the city (wisely I think) from borrowing any money beyond the limit of the next annual tax-levy.

There remained then two things for us to do. One was to let the Treasury department get along as best as it could by borrowing funds temporarily, and the other was to go to the people and ask them for a sufficient sum to square the accounts, and thereby avoid trouble in the future. This Council took upon itself the responsibility of making a levy which would relieve the Treasury of the immense drain by short loans, and bring the finances into the condition required both by the citizens who had lost their property by the fire and the 140,000 people added to the population after the calamity. We wanted more school-houses; our Fire Department was not deemed adequate to protect a wooden city; our police force was understood to be too small numerically; and this Council met these difficulties face to face, and asked for the money to remove them. I think, therefore, gentlemen, we may say, whatever sins or shortcomings the outgoing Council may have been guilty of, that it was one of the bravest Councils that ever convened in the city.

Again, gentlemen, I thank you. I shall not detain you with further remarks, but now declare the session of 1871-2 closed.

Ald. McGrath renewed his motion about the outgoing Aldermen conducting the incoming ones to their seats, and it was agreed to.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The Clerk called the roll of the new Council, and the following Aldermen answered "here": Richardson, Foley, Warren, Dixon, Coey, Fitzgerald, Sidwell, Spaulding, Pickering, Stone, Schmitz, Reidy, McClowry, Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Hildreth, O'Brien, T. H. Bailey, Clark, Woodman, Kehoe, White, Miner, Heath, Moore, Campbell, Quirk, Cleveland, Eckhardt, McGrath, Mahr, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Cannon, Murphy, Brand, Lynch, Corcoran, Jonas.

INDUCTING THE MAYOR.

Mayor Bond—As the Mayor elect has not been sworn in, the Aldermen will please stand up while the Clerk administers the oath.

All arose, and the Clerk administered the usual oath of office to Mayor Colvin.

Mayor Bond—Gentlemen, I have the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. Harvey D. Colvin, who will be your Mayor, and preside over your deliberations, for the coming two years.

MAYOR COLVIN'S REMARKS.

Mayor Colvin—Gentlemen of the Council: In assuming the duties of the office of Mayor of the City of Chicago, I do so with great diffidence as to my ability, and shall claim from you all the indulgence that you will have the patience to give me. Under the Mayor's bill it becomes my duty, as Mayor, to present to you at this time my inaugural, which I propose to do; but before doing so, I purpose saying a few words to this Council in regard to the situation as we find it; and I hope those who were elected on the other ticket will not regard what I am about to say as out of place on this occasion. I must allude to the past. I must allude to the recent election, which placed me, and many of the gentlemen who are associated with me, where we are to-night.

There was a party known in the last canvass as the People's party, and another one known as the Citizens' party. I felt bound to identify myself with the former, and many of you gentlemen were with me. We went into the canvass and contested it, as we supposed and believed, on principle. We promised the people, if elected, that we would do the best in our power to give them a good and economical government. This pledge, so far as I am concerned, gentlemen, I intend to redeem; and I shall call upon every one who was elected with me, and ask him to do the same. [Applause.] For, gentlemen, it is in your hands, and in mine to a considerable extent, to say what burdens the people of Chicago shall bear. You may, perhaps, see fit to pass an ordinance, but remember the prerogative of the Mayor—the power to veto. I hope it will never become necessary to exercise it so long as I hold the office.

I desire to be on good terms with the Council, not only with those Aldermen who were elected with me, but with all who compose this body. I desire to consult with them, and wish them to consult with me if they think it necessary to do so, in order that we may arrive at such conclusions as shall be beneficial to the people of our city.

It is not necessary for me to say anything in regard to the policy of the new Administration, for the reason that the inaugural address sets it forth quite fully. With these remarks, gentlemen, I will ask the Clerk, with your permission, to read the address.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Clerk read as follows:

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

A sharp and bitter, but decisive, contest has placed the Administration of which I have the honor to be the head in possession of the City Government.

During that contest those opposed to us resorted to every possible means, not only to misrepresent our political views, but to slander private character.

The animosities and jealousies of religion, nationality, and race were seized upon with avidity for the purpose of weaning from us popular support.

This mode of conducting a political campaign tended to prejudice the minds of many persons, both at home and abroad, against the movement which has placed us in our present position.

Not only so, but it tended to create the impression that the advent of this Administration to power would bring not only the good name but the financial integrity of the city into disrepute.

In view of these facts, every member of the new government has, in addition to motives of patriotism, those of personal pride to impel him to the task set before him. He must help not only to disprove the charges which have been so recklessly heaped upon us in the past, but to rescue the city from their possible evil effects in the future. Only by such action can we disarm those who have misrepresented us. Such a course of conduct alone will inspire confidence that this Administration is not a representative of a party as distinct from the community at large.

Gentlemen of the Council, I look to you to unite with me in every lawful means to this end. With you lies the initiative of every measure of expenditure. The strong desire of each Alderman to urge works for the benefit of his ward is the main provocative to useless or excessive expenditures. It is also the inciting cause of the creation of "rings," which are the parents not only of wasteful appropriations, but of corrupt and fraudulent schemes.

In every instance of expenditure each member of the Council should have an eye as much to the general financial status of the city as to the particular interest of his section. Only by keeping this principle of action steadily in view can we preserve a healthy condition of our finances.

We cannot honestly shift the responsibility of bad legislation upon any Board or officer, as has often heretofore been attempted. You vote the appropriations. The business of Boards and officers is to see that they are faithfully and honestly expended.

I am urgent upon this point of economy for two potent reasons: The first is, the depressed condition of the general finance and trade of the country; the second is the fact that we have assumed the administration of a city whose finances are by no means in a prosperous, or even healthy, condition. It will require, not only the utmost economy of expenditure, but the most prudent and skillful financial management, not merely to carry on the Government, but to protect the credit of the city.

In a word, gentlemen, our predecessors leave us an empty Treasury, with liabilities to a large amount maturing in the near future.

FINANCES.

Every good business man periodically takes an account of stock. Let us, then, look into the assets which will be turned over to us and the liabilities which we will have to meet. Here is the balance-sheet:

Immediate Resources.	
Tax certificates of sale now held on property forfeited to the city in 1873, in round numbers	$600,000.00
Tax certificates of sale of 1872, also so held	54,707.36
Balance of canal redemption fund due by State to city	100,000.00
Total	$754,707.36
Immediate Liabilities.	
Floating debt	$1,333,954.08
Bonds due Jan. 1, 1874	60,000.00
Interest due Jan. 1, 1874	467,750.00
Total	$1,861,704.08

Nearly the entire amount of the floating debt matures prior to the 1st of April next; a large portion of it in January and February. So that to meet nearly $2,000,000 of liabilities, the city has the small sum of $100,000 due by the State, and whatever amounts can be realized from the above $600,000 of tax certificates and from the probably very small amount of taxes which can be collected to April 1, 1874. In addition, funds must be provided with which to meet the general expenses of the Government.

The constitutional limit of the bonded debt of the city is 5 per cent of the last assessment for State and county purposes. According to the equalization of State taxes this year, which the vast majority of the citizens of Cook County consider unjust, the valuation would be:

North Division	$23,979,154
South Division	123,115,762
West Division	84,741,022
Total	$229,835,938

Five per cent of this amount is $11,492,796; but our present bonded debt is $13,544,000, and is thus still $2,051,204 in excess of the constitutional limit. So that we cannot raise any further amounts upon bonds, in order to meet the floating debt falling due between now and the 1st of April, the interest due on the 1st of January, and the current expenses of the Government.

In face of the present monetary stringency, it is hopeless to expect to realize upon any large portion of the $600,000 of unpaid tax certificates. Not less than $900,000 of such, running back to 1865, have periodically been used to swell the assets in the Comptroller's reports. This, I fear, is the only benefit the city will derive from this latter amount. In fact, the warrants upon which these certificates are founded, with the exception of those for 1871, have been destroyed in the great fire.

It is true that there is $1,100,000 in round numbers in the Treasury; but this sum is deposited to the credit of special funds. Thus $700,000 is to meet the cost of the water-tunnel and for water-purposes generally; $100,000 belongs to the public building; while the remainder is set apart for the school and different sinking funds. There is thus no considerable amount of money in the Treasury to the credit of the general-expense fund, and thus available to meet the above liabilities.

The total appropriations for the year ending April 1, 1874, are $6,063,837.29. These are to be met by the taxes, licenses, and fines to be collected during the ensuing year. But, when you consider that fully one-third of the above amount will be consumed in the liquidation of matured indebtedness, you should be most seriously impressed with the necessity of rigid and searching economy.

I am also informed that the tax for 1873, not yet levied, will not probably be less than 20 mills on the dollar. This is 5 mills more than that of 1872. And the latter was felt by our citizens to be a very onerous levy.

The valuation of real and personal property for 1873 is a little over $311,000,000. It is a serious question for you, gentlemen, whether, in these hard times, with such an extremely stringent money market, and in face of the unjust tax which the State Board of Equalization has saddled upon this county, our citizens can meet this very onerous levy of 2 per cent. For my part I do not believe they can. If with a levy of only 15 mills last year the city finds unpaid tax certificates to the amount of $600,000 on its hands, what amount of such certificates may we not expect to find unpaid at the close of 1874, under a levy of 20 mills? The tax levy of 1871 was cut down from 15 to 10 mills. Ought not the levy of 1873 be cut down at least to the figures of last year? With this object in view I recommend that all appropriations, except for objects of absolute necessity, be dispensed with. For sanitary considerations, our sewerage, including the sewer with which to flush the North Branch, must be extended. So must our water-mains. It may be necessary to construct a few temporary school and engine houses. But I earnestly submit that all appropriations other than for objects of actual necessity be dispensed with, so that the tax levy of 1873 may, if possible, be cut down to figures which will not be so onerously oppressive as to almost absolutely endanger its collection.

We find the tax-payer of to-day heavily and unwontedly oppressed by three distinctly operative causes: 1. The business of the country is seriously depressed. 2. The purchasing power of its currency is largely enhanced. 3. The burden of our city and county taxation is enormously increased.

The obstacles in the way of not merely meeting its current expenses, but of protecting the credit of the city, are made still more formidable by the difficulty of obtaining loans. I learn that applications lately made at the East have been rejected. Thus we have imposed upon us the task of not only liquidating the debts contracted by our predecessors in office, but of re-establishing our city's credit.

Let us, then, resolutely and conscientiously set ourselves to the work before us. Let us depend upon our own exertions rather than upon the prospect of external aid. You or I may hold views for or against Congressional aid, as regards the easement of the present monetary stringency. Still, let us not be led away by any hopes of relief which may or may not accrue from a more favorable general financial or business status. Rather let us at once initiate a strictly economical movement in every branch of the government. Let us, in these hard times, act upon the "pay as you go" principle. By so acting we will not only the more effectually help ourselves in our present strait, but the more palpably demonstrate to others our appreciation of, and ability to cope with, the situation.

The following statement, exhibiting the bonded and floating debt of the city from April, 1869, to April, 1873, will show by how much, within a brief period of four years, we have been increasing our debt:

On April 1, 1869, the bonded debt of the city was $7,882,500; the floating debt, $306,871.50—a total of $8,189,371.50. The resources for the two years to April 1, 1871, were $5,978,866.31.

On April 1, 1871, the bonded debt was nominally $14,103,000, but in fact $13,544,000. Bonds to the amount of $559,000 had been bought in for and held by the city, the city being its own creditor to that amount. The floating debt at that date was $314,421.45. Thus the total bonded and floating debt on April 1, 1871, was $13,858,421.45—being $5,669,049.95 more than on April 1, 1869.

On April 1, 1873, the bonded debt was $13,544,000, being the same as that of April 1, 1871 (the bonds in the sinking fund having been burned and canceled). The floating debt was $1,849,332.04—a total of $15,393,332.04, or an increase of $544,910.59. In addition, $2,096,612.43, repaid by the State to the city on account of the canal improvement, was received up to April 1, 1873—making a total of $3,631,523.02 of resources over and above the receipts from taxes and miscellaneous sources.

It will be seen by this that in four years, during which our population increased from probably 265,000 to about 350,000, or 32 per cent, the indebtedness of the city (bonded and floating) had increased from $8,189,371.50 to $15,393,332.04, or 88 per cent. In addition, an amount of over $2,000,000 of assets (being the money received from the State) had been added to the current receipts.

SUNDAY LAW.

During the last municipal administration the attention of our community has, to a great extent, been diverted from all questions referring to an economical management of the city finances, or even to the protection of life and property, by efforts as fruitless as they were frantic, to enforce certain ordinances in regard to the observation of the first day of the week. It is a well-known fact that those ordinances, how much soever they may have been in consonance with the public opinion of a comparatively small and homogeneous population at the time of their enactment, have ceased to be so, since Chicago has, by the harmonious co-operation of citizens belonging to different nationalities, grown from a village to the rank of one of the great cities of the world. For a series of years it has been the practice of our municipal administration to treat those ordinances as "obsolete," and to refrain from enforcing them. It is not intended to denounce that practice, but merely to state that within the last year it has become distasteful to a large portion of the community. In our late election the issue has been fairly and squarely made whether the existing ordinances shall be retained and enforced, or, upon the other hand, either repealed or so modified as to be in consonance with the present state of public opinion in our community. A majority of our people, so overwhelming that it would be preposterous to designate their decision as a snap judgment, or to cavil at its meaning, has decided the question in favor of the latter alternative. It behooves all good citizens who believe in the principle of our republican form of government to accept that popular decision to which, following the advice of my predecessor in office, they have appealed. There is no reason to fear that those who conscientiously believe the existing ordinances upon the subject to be dictated by a spirit of religious intolerance incompatible with the spirit of our age, will, on their own part, defy the spirit of mutual toleration. If the Common Council, in its wisdom, and having undoubtedly full power upon the subject, should determine either to repeal or modify the Sunday prohibitions and Sunday clauses in the License law, or to fully secure the religious exercises of a portion of our citizens from all disturbance, without interfering with the harmless enjoyments of other citizens, it will do no more than its duty toward the majority of the people of this city.

The administration of the Public Schools, Police, Fire, Water, Sewerage, and Public Grounds Departments of the city will call for careful and prudent legislation.

SCHOOLS.

Our public schools should be made the means of imparting knowledge of the most useful character. Those acquirements essential to ordinary business avocations should have precedence. It is sufficient to expect the city to furnish the rising generation with such instruction as will provide the basis rather than the superstructure of a thorough education. The total amount to the credit of the school fund, with the School Agent, is $15,186.67.

POLICE.

Our police system should be conducted upon the principle of the prevention rather than the punishment of crime. Nor should the city seek to obtain revenue by means of any of the prevalent forms of vice. When it does it becomes particeps criminis in the iniquity it professes to punish or suppress. My nature revolts against this barbarous and brutal practice, not pursued for the purpose of extirpating vice, but with the object of adding a few paltry dollars to the public revenue. It shall never receive my sanction. All that can usefully be accomplished in this direction is the mitigation of the more glaring and demoralizing effects of that which in all ages and among all races has existed as an evil that may be mitigated, or, perhaps, regulated, but which has never yet been exterminated.

Police officers should be made to understand and feel that laws are enacted as much to protect the unfortunate as to punish the wicked. In no case should a person be inhumanely treated simply because he has been arrested for some petty offense or misdemeanor.

I am decidedly opposed to the practice of police officers receiving money, in the shape of rewards for services rendered, from any corporation or individual. Let them look to the city alone for remuneration. Such practice will, sooner or later, end in the force becoming merely the instrument of great corporations or wealthy individuals.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To maintain our Fire Department in the highest state of efficiency should be one of your chief cares. The objective point in the contest against our most threatening and dangerous fires is the southwestern district of the city. Every possible means should be used to procure a plentiful supply of water for this district. The tunnel now being constructed in that direction may be made available for an independent water supply for fire purposes.

WATER-MAINS.

The embarrassed condition of the finances will interfere with a liberal extension of our water-mains. I suggest, however, that in instances of the erection of large manufactories in the outskirts of the city requiring water, the mains should, if possible, be extended to their neighborhoods. Such an extension will create revenue in the form of increased taxes.

SEWERAGE.

The outlying wards will also for the same cause suffer for want of sewerage. This is to be regretted. Heretofore the inlying wards have been comparatively too highly favored in this respect. For some time to come the situation should, if possible, be reversed.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

I am opposed to the construction at the present time of the proposed city and county buildings for court and municipal purposes. The financial condition of the country generally, and of the City Treasury particularly, puts such construction out of the possibilities. In these views I am confident that I am sustained by an overwhelming majority of our citizens. In this connection I may add that $600,000 of the fund appropriated to the city by the State for this purpose has been diverted to other objects by the preceding, and must, of course, be replaced by this or the succeeding Administration at some future period.

PARKS.

It will be a question for you to consider whether some of the Boards of Commissioners of Parks should not be abolished. The control of all these public grounds might be transferred either to the Board of Public Works or centralized in one Board of Park Commissioners. A change of this character would save a large amount of expenditure, and not interfere with a judicious management of this branch of our City Government.

OUR LABORING CLASSES.

Large numbers of persons will doubtless be thrown out of employment the coming winter. Work for such might be provided to a considerable extent in clearing away the unsightly debris now cumbering the Court-House Square, or at some other necessary labor. It will be found more profitable to employ such persons than to be compelled to support them without employment.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

I recommend for consideration the appointment of a special committee on State legislation for Cook County. Our Tax law needs a thorough revision. The present law provides for the assessment of real and personal property in the possession of parties on the 1st of May in each year. Instead of such, an average valuation for the whole year should be taken. By the present mode, a large amount of property, consisting of vessels, coal, firewood, furs, and other varieties of merchandise, escapes taxation. A large number of persons also remove from their habitations or stores on the 1st of May, and thus escape assessment. It is probable that by an average yearly valuation at least $50,000,000 could be added to the assessment of taxable property.

RAILWAY VIADUCTS.

But two viaducts have been constructed across the many railway tracks in the city. The companies are legally and morally bound to construct such viaducts. The courts have so decided. And seeing that they possess miles of track frontage, it is unquestionably proper that they should be compelled to comply with the requirements of the law, at least in the more populous portions of the city.

GAS.

The cost of lighting the city amounts to the enormous sum of $400,000 per annum. The number of street lamps is 7,344, at an expense of over $55 per annum each. To this must be added the cost of lighting the various public offices. The contracts made previous to the present with the gas companies were for ten years, from 1859 to 1869. These were renewed in 1869, and made to extend to 1879. It is a question whether such contracts are binding. I am informed that the Supreme Courts of this and other States have decided that no municipal corporation has the right to contract to pay sums greater than the amounts yearly appropriated for specific purposes. An effort should be made to save the city a portion of this enormous outlay.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would add that, in view of the prostrated condition of our City Treasury, our fellow-citizens loudly call upon you for economical legislation. At the same time, they look to me for a prompt interposition of my veto to any measure of wasteful, excessive, or corrupt expenditure. I hope and trust that neither will fail in the duties of our respective provinces. In the event that we do not, we shall acquit ourselves to our own and the public satisfaction, and receive the reward due to good and faithful servants.

REFERENCE OF THE ADDRESS.

Ald. McGrath offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the appropriate standing committees, when appointed, be instructed to consider the various matters appertaining to their duties, embraced in the inaugural message of His Honor the Mayor, with the view of submitting such ordinances, and recommending such legislation, as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

REDUCING THE TAX LEVY.

Ald. Campbell offered the following:

Resolved, That the tax levy of over $6,000,000 for the fiscal year 1873 is oppressive, and ought to be reduced; and

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be, and they are hereby, instructed to take immediate steps to reduce said tax levy to $4,000,000, provided, in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, it can be done, and report their action to this Council at their earliest convenience.

Ald. McGrath did not want the action of the Council forestalled.

Ald. Cullerton moved to lay over and publish.

Ald. Dixon wished to have a vote on the resolution.

Ald. McGrath moved to table, and it was tabled—yeas, 24; nays, 16; as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Foley, Fitzgerald, Schmitz, Riedy, McClowry, Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Hildreth, O'Brien, T. H. Bailey, Kehoe, White, Eckhardt, McGrath, Mahr, Stout, Lengacher, Cannon, Murphy, Brand, Lynch, Corcoran, Jonas—24.

Nays—Warren, Dixon, Coey, Sidwell, Spaulding, Pickering, Stone, Clark, Woodman, Miner, Heath, Moore, Campbell, Quirk, Cleveland, Schaffner—16.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mayor Colvin—I am now prepared to appoint the Committees, and give you, gentlemen, an opportunity to understand who is who. My object in designating the Committees to-night is that they may take action as early as possible, for I must say that it is but justice to our people that that appropriation should be cut down, if it is possible to do it.

The Clerk then read the list of Committees, which is as follows:

Finance—McGrath, Spaulding, Lynch, Schaffner, Heath.

Railroads—Lengacher, Richardson, McGrath, Stout, Woodman.

Judiciary—Richardson, Cannon, White, Cullerton, Campbell.

Fire and Water—Corcoran, Mahr, Foley, Woodman, Stone.

Schools—Moore, Reidy, Eckhardt, Lynch, Cleveland.

Streets and Alleys, S. D.—Schmitz, Stone, Coey, Foley, Spaulding, Dixon.

Streets and Alleys, W. D.—McClowry, Hildreth, Kehoe, Woodman, Miner, O'Brien, Campbell, Cleveland, Eckhardt.

Streets and Alleys, N. D.—Lynch, Cannon, Corcoran, Lengacher, Stout.

Wharves and Public Grounds—Cannon, Schmitz, Moore, Jonas, Bailey (T. H.).

Wharfing Privileges—Kehoe, Cleveland, O'Brien, Warren, Clark.

Local Assessments—Fitzgerald, Moore, Reidy, Hildreth, Murphy.

Bridewell—White, Heath, Bailey (T. H.), Spaulding, Jonas.

Licenses—Brand, Bailey (T. H.), Mahr, Reidy, Corcoran.

Police—Schaffner, Richardson, Murphy, Cullerton, Mahr.

Gas Lights—Cullerton, Jonas, Pickering, Schaffner, Miner.

Harbor and Bridges—Hildreth, Coey, Sidwell, Lengacher, Bailey (T. H.).

Printing—Foley, Fitzgerald, McGrath, Murphy, Bailey (M. B.).

Markets—Stout, O'Brien, Warren, Quirk, Sidwell.

Public Buildings—Bailey (M. B.), Schmitz, Coey, Heath, Brand.

County Relations—Pickering, Hildreth, Dixon, Brand, Bailey (T. H.).

The Council then adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

Thomas D. Barrett, for a long time Chief Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court, has been retained in that position by Mr. Doyle, and was sworn in yesterday morning.

The Recorder of Deeds began business yesterday morning in his new quarters in the *Times* Building. What records the county possesses were removed there in a couple of express wagons.

The Sanitary Superintendent stated yesterday that there was a slight increase in the number of houses infected with small-pox last week, as compared with the previous one. The deaths were one less, and he thinks there is no cause for alarm.

The Board of Public Works do not know when work on the Fullerton avenue sewer will be commenced. Only a partial appropriation has been made, and a question has arisen as to the right of the Board to let the contract to construct a portion of the sewer. Money is scarce, and they seem inclined to defer the work, believing that wages will soon come down, and that the sewer can be laid for much less than the estimated cost.

The new County Treasurer, H. B. Miller, will begin the discharge of his duties to-day. It is understood that William Beyer, who has been Cashier for seven years, will be retained. The clerical force is now small, and no changes are expected.

Dan O'Hara has not yet begun his duties as City Treasurer. His bond has to be approved by the Council, which cannot be done for a week at least. Thomas Brennan, who has been employed in City-Collector Von Hollen's office, will be the Cashier. His place is to be filled by a brother of Austin Doyle.

Thus early in the season the employe of the Board of Public Works in charge of the fire hydrants says that he has found quite a number frozen. He partially attributes this condition to the carelessness of firemen, who, after using them, do not "turn them off tight," and the consequence is that the small amount of water allowed to rise in hydrants easily congeals. He also throws some blame on the street-sprinklers.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County is required by law to report twice a year the receipts of the office from fees, and his expenditures. Yesterday, Mr. Jacob Gross, the Clerk of the above Court made his second report, showing that he had received about $21,000, and paid out about $11,000, leaving to the credit of the county the sum of $10,584.04. The expenses include the salaries of eleven assistants, ranging from $1,000 to $2,400, and nearly $700 for stationery used.

A great many people supposed that the recently elected city officers would take charge of their departments yesterday at noon, and consequently quite a crowd collected in and about the City Hall, to see and hear, if possible, what took place. They were disappointed, however, Mayor Colvin alone making his appearance, and he not to relieve Acting-Mayor Bond, but simply to get some information. It was expected that he would drop in about noon and supersede Mr. Bond, and several Aldermen were in the Mayor's office awaiting his arrival. He came at the hour mentioned, and after being introduced he shook hands with all present. Ald. Moore asked him if he had come with the intention of putting the "harness" on. "No," he replied, "I want to learn something about the programme at the Council meeting in the evening; Mayor Bond retires to-night, as I understand it, and I succeed him, and will be around in the morning for business." Corporation Counsel Tuley and Comptroller Burley entered the office at this juncture, and a general conversation ensued, during the course of which the Mayor elect was informed as to the customary method of inducting a Mayor into office. Subsequently, he had a private conversation with Comptroller Burley in the little office of the latter, and finally went away accompanied by J. K. C. Forrest.

The Board of Police met at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon; present, Commissioners Cleveland and Sheridan. Commissioner-elect Reno was among the spectators. After auditing the time rolls of the Fire and Police Departments, the Board adjourned. Commissioner Sheridan and Mr. Reno immediately left the room, and called on Acting-Mayor Bond, and asked him if Reno was not entitled to take his seat as a Commissioner. Mr. Bond thought he was. Reno had been elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Brown, and Brown's term expired on the 1st inst. Hence, all Mr. Reno would have to do, would be to qualify, file his bond, and take his seat. This Mr. Reno did about four days ago. Sheridan and he then visited the City Clerk's office to get a certificate. Gen. Hotchkiss received them with a smile, but told them he could not issue a commission, as Mayor Colvin was not in the City Hall. Sheridan tried to convince him that the Mayor's bill had nothing to do with it, but Hotchkiss said it was useless to ask for the commission; if the Mayor had notified him to issue one it would be all right; but in the absence of instructions he could not do it. Sheridan became angry, and told Hotchkiss if his term did not expire next week, he would have him impeached for stubbornness and refusing to do his duty. Hotchkiss remained unmoved by Sheridan's threats, and the latter and Reno went away disgusted.

RAILROAD NEWS.

CHICAGO & LAKE HURON ROAD.

The European *Administrations Comptoir* for American railroad securities, has reported to the bondholders of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad Company, concerning the policy which it is advisable for them to take. There are $1,800,000 of 7 per bent bonds outstanding on the Michigan Section, on which coupons for two years are unpaid, making $504,000 overdue for interest of the $2,000,000 loan on the Michigan Indiana & Illinois Section; $705,000 was sold, absolutely; $1,000,000 has been deposited with the Continental Improvement Company, and the Pennsylvania Company as a pledge for the payment of $450,000 due these companies for work done, $274,000 is in the hands of S. W. Hopkins & Co., as security for debts due that firm, and $21,000 in the hands of Grerar, Adams & Co. The report of the Administration says that if the mortgage should be foreclosed the holders of these pledged bonds would come in for their full proportion according to the face of the bonds in their hands, while there are some floating debts which are prior to the mortgage. The Administration believes it to be for the best interests of the bondholders to endeavor to secure the completion of the road as a through line from Chicago to a connection with the Grand Trunk and the Great Western of Canada at Port Huron. This is already provided for on the east by a contract for consolidation with the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad, which has been for some time in operation from Port Huron west 66 miles to Flint. On the west a contract made with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Company gives it the use of that road from the western terminus of the Peninsular Road at Valparaiso, Ind., into Chicago, a distance of 44 miles. There is then in operation of this line the 44 miles of the Fort Wayne Road from Chicago to Valparaiso, the 165 of the Peninsular from Valparaiso to Lansing, Mich., and the 66 of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan from Port Huron to Flint, Mich. The gap between Lansing and Flint is but 50 miles long, and the two last-named companies have made a contract of consolidation under the name of "Chicago & Lake Huron," and will endeavor to complete this gap, after which there will be no obstacle to the running of trains through between Chicago and Port Huron, and such a connection with the Great Western or Grand Trunk, or both, as will enable freight and passenger cars to run through by this route between Chicago and New York and Boston, as they now do by the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore routes, with which it would be a direct competitor. From Chicago to Port Huron the distance will be 325 miles by this route, and to Buffalo 521 miles, which is as short as any other route, or nearly so.

The Administration has made a contract with the Chicago & Lake Huron Company, which postpones the payment of all coupons until May, 1878, in consideration of which the Company agrees to pay 6 per cent interest on the coupons after they become due, to pay the debts which are prior to the mortgages, to relieve the $1,000,000 pledged for the debt of $450,000, and to complete the line by constructing the section between Flint and Lansing before the end of 1875. Mr. L. H. Meyer, of New York, is made Trustee for the bondholders under this agreement.

As this line is so nearly completed, and will be made so much more valuable by completion, there being two good connections eastward with one or the other of which intimate relations can doubtless be established, it seems wise that great efforts should be made to finish this line, when it will be comparable as a route for through traffic with the Michigan Central, or the Lake Shore's Line from Chicago to Toledo. It will probably also be used to give a Chicago connection to the Grand Rapids & Indiana.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

The lately organized Boston, New York & Chicago Railroad Company, which has made a conditional lease of the Lake Ontario Shore Road, agrees to raise on the bonds of that Company $50,000 by Dec. 31, $50,000 more by Feb. 28, 1874, and $400,000 more by April 1, 1874, the money to be used in completing the Lake Ontario Shore Road. It also agrees to pay the latter Company 7 per cent interest on $7,000,000 as rent.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH & CHICAGO.

Work on the grading of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago line has been suspended for the winter, partly on account of the severe weather, and partly on account of the difficulty which the Baltimore & Ohio Company finds in obtaining currency for its European exchange. Negotiations are going on for the use of the western part of the line by the Chicago & Canada Southern Road.

THE NEW ORLEANS THROUGH LINE.

Alexander Mitchell, Superintendent, and W. P. Johnson, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, will leave this morning for Cairo, to meet Mr. E. D. Frost, General Manager of the Mississippi Central and New Orleans & Great Northern Railroad, to make arrangements for opening the new through line from Chicago to New Orleans, and to attend a grand ball, to be given on board of the transit steamer Illinois, which has hitherto made the connection between the Illinois Central and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads, but will now be superseded by the new and magnificent ferry-boat lately built by the Illinois Central, and placed on the river at Cairo to connect with the Mississippi Central.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS.

The railroads are doing an immense business just now in the transportation of hogs. The receipts at the Stock-Yards, from all the roads, during the last week, amounted to 205,000. The receipts for the week previous were 185,000, which was thought to be unusually large.

THE ALLEN PANEL-GAME CASE.

The argument for a new trial in the case of George Allen, Hattie Allen, and Mollie Knox, convicted of robbing one George W. Fitch of a large sum of money by the "panel game," was begun before Judge Farwell in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon. The court-room was filled with people, who expected that the man Allen, if not allowed a new trial would, say something implicating Detectives Slayton and Gallagher, who, he asserts, had received from him over $500 to get him off, but who did not keep faith with him.

Mr. Trude, the counsel for Slayton and Gallagher, was also around to take care of the interests of his clients. John Lyle King, the counsel for the prisoners, stated that he had not time to prepare affidavits, but he had the witnesses in Court to contradict the statements made by the woman Sanborn.

Mr. Birch, the assistant of the State's Attorney, objected to the introduction of oral testimony, but the Judge thought it would be better to go on with the case, and have a short-hand reporter take notes so that the statements could be sworn to afterwards.

The first witness introduced was Justice Augustus H. Banyon, who testified that he remembered Mr. Fitch, who made a complaint before him that he went into a room with the woman Allen and was robbed of $1,000. Mr. Fitch did not claim that the woman stole the money, nor did he state that any one took hold of him and took the money. He could not remember exactly what Fitch said.

C. R. Matson, Clerk of the South Side Police Court, being sworn, testified that he remembered the time when Fitch made the complaint, but could not remember what was said in regard to the case.

Mr. Birch asked the defendant whether he had not a letter in his possession which was sent to Mr. Fitch in his name, to keep him away from the trial. Mr. Matson produced a letter which Mr. Birch proceeded to read, but Mr. King objected, since neither he nor his clients knew the contents thereof. Mr. Birch handed the letter to Mr. King, who, after looking at it, objected to the reading, but said he had no objections to the Judge's looking over its contents.

The Judge read the letter and decided it was not proper evidence. No more witnesses being present, the case was adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The letter above referred to reads as follows:

GEORGE W. FITCH: Your case was called on 16th, and is continued until the 20th.
By order of Judge Banyon.
CHARLES MATSON, Police Clerk.

This letter is a forgery, and was sent for the purpose of misleading the prosecuting witness, and keeping him away at the time of the trial.

Great Treasure Trove.

A case of long standing has just been decided by the Tribunal of the Seine. In 1867, as some repairs were going on at the Lycee Henri IV., behind the Pantheon, a workman discovered a large number of Roman coins in a sewer. The law regards, in such cases, one-half of the value to the finder, and the other half to the proprietor of the ground, in this instance the city. The contractor, in whose employ the workman was, stepped in claiming his share; but he has now been nonsuited, and the municipality have paid the finder the sum of 18,392 francs for his half of the treasure, which is now deposited at the Musee Carnavalet. This establishment, founded by the city in the old hotel of Mme. de Sevigne, has thus come into possession of a ready-made collection of upward of 800 gold medals, all of the size which numismatic antiquaries call the *aureus*, answering to the twenty-franc piece, but of a value one-third higher. They form a series pertaining to the history of Lutetia, from the reign of Claudius, to that of Septimius Severus; with very few interruptions it comprises all the Emperors and Empresses of that period, viz.: within the years 41 and 193 of our era. They are all in perfect preservation; those nearest the time at which the collection was buried look as if they had just come from the mint, such as those of Commodus, Pertinax, and especially Septimius Saverus. The most brilliant period of the monetary art, that of the Antonines, is amply represented; the two Faustinas are frequently repeated. There are more than fifty Vespasians; of Titus there are fewer, but there is one, with the exergue—*Divus Titus* on the obverse, and the sella curulis on the reverse with the thunderbolt, which is extremely valuable. There is a Julia Domna, mother of Caracalla, an Ælius Cæsar, two or three Plotinæ, which are extremely rare, an *aureus* of Antonius Pius, with the exergue, *Concordiæ æternæ* on the reverse, &c. This treasure must have been hid about the year 193. There evidently were at that time collectors of old medals as there are now.

A Delayed Steamship.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 15 says: "The Inman steamer City of Richmond, which has been for some time overdue, arrived at Queenstown yesterday, in tow of the City of Montreal steamer, belonging to the same company. The latter was also overdue. The City of Richmond left New York on the 25th of October, and four days later the cap of her cylinder burst, disabling completely her steam machinery. The weather at the time was stormy, with heavy seas. The disabled steamer was put under sail, and for the three following days made fair progress, but on the fourth day strong easterly gales were encountered, and she was driven completely out of the course of the Transatlantic steamers. The weather continued very bad, and the steamer made little or no progress till Monday, when, having got back to the regular track, she was overhauled by the City of Montreal. The City of Richmond was then lying to under close-reefed topsails, with heavy cross seas, and in rather a perilous position. Capt. Mirehouse, of the City of Montreal, at once had two hawsers attached, and took the helpless vessel in tow. Owing to the bad state of the weather, their progress did not exceed three and a half knots an hour, but the City of Montreal brought her consort in safety. In passing the forts one of the hawsers was thrown off, and the other immediately parted with a loud report, but the City of Richmond was then in still water, and was at once brought to anchor. Her passengers were transferred to the City of Montreal for conveyance to Liverpool, and tug steamers have been telegraphed for to Liverpool to tow the disabled vessel down the channel."

—Quincy, Ill., is excited over an attempt by St. Louis procurers to seduce young girls to follow a life of shame. The police have taken the matter in hand to secure, if possible, the arrest of the parties engaged.

WISCONSIN.

A Comparison of the Vote for Governor This Year and Two Years Ago.

Some Singularities in the Results of the Election—Action of the Grangers, the Good-Templars, the Germans, &c.

Rumors as to the Filling of Offices—Gov. Washburn Not to Leave the State.

The Stevenson Murder Case, at Oshkosh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 29, 1873.

The official canvass of the vote of Wisconsin for State officers on the 4th of November has not yet been made, owing to the fact that, before the returns were all in, Attorney General Barlow, one of the Canvassers, fell and broke his arm, at his home in Baraboo, and has not been able to be here since. The following

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

this year and two years ago has been carefully revised from the official returns, and will not differ from the final canvass:

Counties.	1871. C. C. Washburn.	1871. J. R. Doolittle.	1873. C. C. Washburn.	1873. W. R. Taylor.
Adams	719	227	642	125
Ashland	40	16	61	301
Barron	169	35	356	169
Bayfield	75	38	102	12
Brown	1,335	1,799	1,296	2,030
Buffalo	1,156	507	639	1,105
Burnett	198	22	247	12
Calumet	636	1,139	508	1,357
Chippewa	696	851	587	879
Clark	377	154	362	429
Columbia	2,248	1,579	2,001	1,509
Crawford	814	916	681	1,112
Dane	4,171	3,865	3,760	4,295
Dodge	2,538	4,575	1,828	4,562
Door	578	166	538	213
Douglas	58	69	19	70
Dunn	1,133	523	687	622
Eau Claire	1,409	890	810	1,122
Fond du Lac	3,596	3,875	2,932	3,926
Grant	3,154	1,971	2,405	2,104
Green	1,757	934	1,402	1,366
Green Lake	1,299	610	896	602
Iowa	1,457	1,632	1,334	1,549
Jackson	668	356	489	515
Jefferson	2,225	2,867	1,630	2,950
Juneau	1,080	829	1,110	909
Kenosha	1,051	901	862	942
Kewaunee	361	669	181	807
LaCrosse	1,798	1,374	2,147	1,458
Lafayette	1,616	1,612	1,294	1,430
Manitowoc	1,452	1,833	831	2,715
Marathon	218	780	317	779
Marquette	532	971	345	739
Milwaukee	3,690	5,631	2,837	10,435
Monroe	1,209	914	1,267	1,134
Oconto	662	310	710	790
Outagamie	1,219	1,746	1,031	2,092
Ozaukee	296	1,574	285	1,839
Pepin	577	237	431	303
Pierce	1,228	534	687	741
Polk	561	182	524	223
Portage	899	535	1,044	549
Racine	2,073	1,659	1,888	2,138
Richland	1,401	1,009	1,148	1,066
Rock	3,661	1,504	3,347	1,279
St. Croix	1,181	1,015	1,023	1,151
Sauk	1,832	891	1,550	1,115
Shawano	191	259	198	415
Sheboygan	1,927	1,943	1,449	2,480
Trempealeau	988	294	923	339
Vernon	1,686	416	1,706	547
Walworth	2,908	1,270	2,482	1,075
Washington	666	2,371	463	2,334
Waukesha	2,413	2,529	2,086	2,641
Waupaca	1,575	831	1,542	902
Waushara	1,500	344	1,270	413
Winnebago	3,005	2,019	2,858	2,591
Wood	340	328	226	328
Total	78,301	68,910	66,224	81,635

THE VOTE FOR OTHER OFFICERS

you have already published, but it is repeated for comment:

Lieutenant-Governor—Baker	67,208	Parker	80,212
Secretary of State—Young	67,110	Doyle	80,539
Treasurer—Johnson	66,474	Kuehn	80,849
Attorney-General—Frisby	67,921	Sloan	79,594
State Superintendent—Graham	67,137	Searing	80,147
Com. Immigration—Lindman	66,554	Argard	80,600

It is curious that the aggregate vote for Governor varied so little from that two years ago, while the relative vote for the opposing tickets was almost reversed. The vote this fall was 43,615 less than in the last Presidential campaign, and 45,608 less than in 1868. The Opposition candidate for President last year, and the Opposition candidate for Governor two years ago, were both distasteful to the Democracy, and thousands of them failed to vote, many of whom came out this year.

EXAMINING THE VOTES BY COUNTIES,

it will be seen that, in counties where there was a large proportionate German vote,—as in Brown, Buffalo, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Racine, Sauk, Sheboygan, Waukesha, and Winnebago,—of which a considerable number had heretofore voted the Republican ticket, there was evidently a transfer of a large number of votes to the Opposition. In Eau Claire, Pierce, and one or two other counties, there was a transfer of votes on local issues. As to most of the rest of the State, the Republican defeat was largely the result of Republicans staying at home.

THE VOTE FOR DIFFERENT CANDIDATES

on the respective tickets shows some singular results. Gov. Washburn, generally pronounced "the best Governor the State ever had," an Executive of great ability, rare independence, and who had shown himself the special friend of the people in their struggle against monopolies, thoroughly known and highly respected as a man and an officer, receives less votes than any one else. He had to stand a concentric fire from all directions. The liquor interest was specially hostile to him, on account of his pronounced position in favor of the Graham Temperance law; and, in the northwestern part of the State, his supposed friendship for the West Wisconsin Railway, and his refusal to jeopardize the interests of the St. Croix Valley in the land-grant for a railroad therein, in order to accommodate the Chippewa Valley interest, incurred enmity. Mr. Baker, for Lieutenant-Governor, who was by many regarded the weakest candidate on the Republican ticket, was well taken care of by the railroad interest, and, though his opponent was a Granger, had the most votes of any one on the Republican ticket, except Frisby, for Attorney-General, who, by getting a splendid home-indorsement in the strong Democratic counties in the neighborhood of his residence, succeeded in running Mr. Sloan, who was one of the ablest men on the Reform ticket, below any of his associates. Again; Mr. Graham, who had traveled all over the State during the last few years, holding Teachers' Institutes, and was thoroughly posted on and identified with the public-school interests of the State, and the choice of its teachers, on whom the candidacy was fairly forced, and whose opponent, though a scholar and estimable gentleman, was not a public-school man, does not run much better than the average of his ticket. Col. Johnson, whose nomination was urged to propitiate the Norwegians, and contributed largely to alienate the Germans, and who was strongly objected to as a candidate, ran well up with the ticket.

THE GRANGERS,

as a body, did not cast their strength on either side. In some localities, as in the vicinity of Mr. Taylor's home, in this county, some local Granges went pretty solidly for him; in a few localities they voted almost unanimously for Gov. Washburn, but, for the most part, they voted their regular politics. While the liquor interest raised a large sum to defeat Gov. Washburn, some Good-Templars voted and worked for Taylor because his wife was one of them, and thousands of them and other temperance men who had been eager for the enactment of the Graham Liquor-Sellers' Responsibility law staid at home.

MORE GERMANS

than some believed were in the habit of voting the Republican ticket changed their votes against it this year, as they say to teach that party a lesson, and revenge what they regarded an insult in discarding Maj. Bates for State Treasurer, and turning a deaf ear to their protests against restrictive temperance and Sunday legislation. The Credit Mobilier scandal and the back-pay grab disgusted the honest masses of the party more than their apologists and defenders believed possible, and kept at home thousands of Republican voters, who will not vote the ticket hereafter unless on these and kindred subjects they have indemnity for the past and security for the future, and unless Congress provides some relief from the financial embarrassments of the country.

THE FILLING OF OFFICES.

Governor-Elect Taylor keeps himself pretty closely at home, on his farm, 12 miles from the railroad, but he does not escape office-seeking and other bores. There is said to be an earnest effort, strongly resisted, to make A. B. Alden, a well-known Democrat, Assistant Secretary of State. Col. Gabe Bouck, of Oshkosh, has been generally named for Speaker of the Assembly, and he would make a good one; but it is said Dr. Wight, who claims consideration as the organizer of the Reform movement, pushes Mr. West, of Milwaukee. There are all sorts of rumors as to the Governor's Private Secretary and Superintendent of Public Property, and Madison men enough to fill all the offices are counting on them, while it is said Governor-Elect Taylor thinks Milwaukee is entitled to the lion's share.

GOV. WASHBURN

finds some consolation in the thought that he is free from all such perplexities. Though defeated he is not cast down. No one need lay the flattering unction to their souls that he is going to leave the State, as has been reported in some quarters. He has been away much of the time since election; but, finding him at home to-day, I learn, on inquiry, that he proposes to remain in Wisconsin still, and in a few days will move into the place he lately purchased near this city, where one of his married daughters will keep house for him, and he will make it his home. Called to Pittsburgh to testify in a mail-robbery case, he went on to Washington to visit another married daughter living there, and, while at the Capital, called on the President. All reports that he had any talk with the President in regard to any office or appointment for himself, or any one else, are utterly without foundation. The Governor will doubtless be heard from in the canvass next year, and his defeat now will stimulate some at least of his friends to more earnest efforts to secure his election to the United States Senate.

THE LAKES

closed over here to-day,—only a day different in date from the two last years,—and promise fine skating. A woman walked out on the ice and attempted to drown herself this morning, but was rescued, and friends request the suppression of her name. She was partially insane.

PLUS.

The Stevenson Murder Case.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 30, 1873.

The trial of Charles A. Stevenson, for the murder of his wife, commences in the Winnebago County Circuit Court, in this city, on to-morrow. George W. Burnell, District Attorney, conducts the prosecution, and Charles W. Felker, of the firm of Felker & Weisbrod, the defense. The Hon. D. J. Pulling, Circuit Judge, has the reputation among the attorneys of being the best judge of criminal matters in the State. Stevenson's killing of his wife will, of course, be admitted, and the defense will put in a plea of emotional insanity. Both the prosecution and the defense are in the hands of good lawyers, and a very interesting case is expected.

THE MURDER.

Stevenson is a man about 60 years old, a pattern-maker by trade, and, at the time of the homicide, was employed in the Vulcan Iron Works of Fletcher & Everitt. He had been married to his third wife about two years, and had lived very unhappily with her. On the afternoon of Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1872, Mrs. Stevenson left her husband, and went a few miles into the country, to the house of a friend. Stevenson followed her, and the two returned to their house, on the corner of Main and Melvin streets, in this city, about 4 o'clock. As they came home, the neighbors noticed that they were talking excitedly,—Stevenson, especially, gesticulating wildly. Man and wife entered the house together; but, in a few minutes, the woman came running out of the door on Melvin street, with both hands pressed on her left breast, and shouting,

"I'M SHOT! I'M SHOT!"

In the meantime, the story of Stevenson's quarrel with his wife had drawn several of the neighbors and a couple of policemen to the spot. Mrs. Stevenson had strength enough to run across the street to the residence of David Ell, where she expired in about fifteen minutes. The police and the crowd paid little or no attention to the woman, but hurried into the house. There, in the kitchen, stood Stevenson himself with

A RAZOR IN HIS HAND.

Policemen Ford and Doherty were the first to enter the door, and, as Stevenson saw them coming, he hurriedly slashed the razor-blade across his throat, cutting two large gashes almost from ear to ear. Doherty sprang forward, knocking the razor from Stevenson's arm with a blow of his club. A stream of blood gushed from the wound, covering Stevenson's clothes, and forming a thick pool upon the floor. They then forced Stevenson into a chair, pinioned him, and partly stopped the effusion of blood by binding heavy towels around his neck. All this Stevenson resisted like a madman, tearing the bandages from his throat unless his hands were secured, and shouting, between his clenched teeth, "D—n ye, let her bleed. I don't want to live!"

HIS INJURIES.

An examination by physicians discovered the fact that he had shot himself before cutting his throat. From the course of the ball, it was evident that he had held a pistol close to his mouth and discharged it, the ball tearing away the roof of the mouth and lodging in the bones of the head. This was not a fatal wound, and he had evidently attempted a surer means of exit. While his wounds were being dressed, and before his hands were pinioned, he coolly raised his hand to his mouth, worked it backwards and forwards a few times, and pulled out a large fraction of his jawbone, to which were attached two of his teeth. Looking at it for a few minutes, he dropped it into a tin-pan by his side with all the sang froid of a child at play. Strange as it may seem, with both his windpipe and jugular vein severed, and a pistol-ball in his head, Stevenson recovered. As soon as he was able to be removed, he was taken to jail, where he has since been confined. At first he was raving to destroy himself; but gradually, as his wounds healed, he became tractable and anxious to live. During his incarceration, and after his injuries were overcome, his record is a good one. The Sheriff states that he has been mild and tractable. Of late he has manifested a great desire to be acquitted, and has said that, if he could once more have his freedom, with his wife out of the way, he would be a happy man.

HIS EXPLANATION.

Stevenson claims that constant domestic trouble and his wife's infidelity had so worn upon his nervous system that he was perfectly frantic. He declares that he was so excited, so maddened, so wrought up, at the time, that he did not know what he was doing. He professes repentance, and says that nothing but the blindness of rage made him commit the horrid deed. During the summer he appealed in a business-like manner to several of the physicians who dressed his wounds to certify in court to his insanity at the time of the murder. His desire to die seems to grow less every day.

MRS. STEVENSON

was shot by the same weapon with which her husband attempted suicide. It was a Smith & Wesson revolver, and, when found in the room, had two cartridges remaining in it. The ball had pierced her left breast, lodging in the right lung, and producing death in a short time.

THE TRIAL.

The peculiar circumstances of this case, the publicity already given to the facts, and the character of the counsel and Judge, have given this trial an unusual prominence in this part of the State, and its developments will be carefully watched.

JNO. HICKS.

The Dominican Library at Rome.

The Dominican Library is, next to that of the Vatican, the largest in Rome, and the one most made use of. It boasts some 180,000 volumes, 2,000 of which are rare editions of the fifteenth century. When the Italian Government recently took possession of it, along with all other property belonging to the Order, there was much excitement in the literary world of Rome as to the disposal that would be made of it. The Dominicans protested against the act of the Government—alleging that the library was the property of the Vatican, and not of the Dominican Order; but the Government took no notice of this protest, any more than of all the other protests that were put in at the same time by the other Catholic orders whose property the Italian Government confiscated. It has now been officially announced that this great library is not to be taken away, but is to remain in its present place, and that the Dominicans will continue their usual librarian duties. It is to be thrown open again to the public as usual, and the only change made is that the superintendence has been intrusted to a layman, a Professor of the Turin University.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First Meeting of the New Board for 1874.

Mr. Ashton Elected President---His Address of Thanks.

The Bonded Debt of the County is $3,681,500.

An Attempt to Add the President to the Finance Committee Fails.

The first meeting of the new Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, the formal meeting being preceded by the usual amount of talking, worrying and smoking.

The Board was called to order by Mr. Clerk Niles, and the usual formal proceedings of installment gone through with. The gentlemen present were, Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Clough, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Johnson, Jones, Lonergan, Roelle, Russell, Singer, Busse, and Burdick.

Commissioner Johnson presided during the proceedings, he having been chosen on motion of Commissioner Ashton.

ASHTON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Commissioner Bogue moved to proceed to elect a President. Carried.

An informal vote was had, the vote being: Ashton, 9; Harrison, 3.

Commissioner Crawford moved to make the vote formal, which was done unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Ashton then proceeded to read from manuscript the following address:

Gentlemen of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County:

I tender you my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have this day conferred, by selecting me as your presiding officer. Gentlemen, believe me, that I am not so vain as to think that this expression of partiality on your part, is because of any peculiar fitness that I possess for the position over the members of this Board, but that it is more the expression of friendship for an old associate than otherwise, and as such I shall ever remember it with grateful recollection. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with honesty, firmness, and impartiality, and, in the discharge of my duties, I invoke your cordial co-operation. I shall endeavor to be actuated by a high sense of duty to the entire people, and treat you all with candor and kindness, and whatever mistakes I may make (and none of us are beyond the possibility of mistake,) believe me, gentlemen, will be of the head and not of the heart.

I hope, gentlemen, it will not be considered improper for me to remind you of the importance of our position, and our responsibility to the public. The condition of our finances, and the interest of the taxpayers, demand your serious consideration. We should exercise in our official action, strict economy in all expenditures, and insist upon a rigid accountability of all public servants under our charge.

Devotion as to the exercise of individual rights, and the traducing and slandering of the official acts and character of private men, had seemed to become an article of merchandize with those who, having no moral or political standing, were determined to drag every man down to their own level. The result of the recent election has fully demonstrated that the masses will not tolerate dictation from any source, and that the people are competent to select men to fill the various offices within their gift, without interference from any quarter whatever. Therefore we should so manage the affairs of the county that our people will feel assured that their confidence has not been misplaced.

Gentlemen, our duties will be onerous and important, but, having accepted the trust, we should not shrink from its responsibilities, or neglect the duties imposed upon us. And, I believe, I express the hope and desire of us all, when I say we will act officially for the best interest of the entire public.

The financial situation of the whole country will impose upon our resources additional burdens in the furnishing and distribution of supplies to the poor and needy. While complying with the demands of humanity, we should exercise great caution and circumspection in our action. We should avoid extravagant outlay for public improvements, and confine them within the limits of our ability, and the necessities of the public.

By a reference to the County Treasurer's report, which will be submitted to you for your consideration, it will be found that the current expenditures for the last year have amounted to the sum of $463,409.97, exclusive of salaries; that there has been issued in 20 per cent bonds drawing 7 per cent interest, the sum of $3,218,000; and paid upon the public debt: First warrants, $150,000 principal and $240,000 interest; that there has been collected as revenue from the taxes of 1872 the sum of $1,000,000, or thereabouts, and that of the $1,300,000 of bonds authorized by law to be issued for building and other purposes, there is remaining on hand, unsold, $762,000, leaving a balance in the Treasury, at this time, in current funds, and exclusive of the bonds last mentioned, of the sum of about $400,000, and the entire bonded indebtedness of the county at this date, at the sum of $3,681,500. From these figures, under all the circumstances surrounding us, since the Great Fire of 1871, it is gratifying to know that our credit is at a high standard, and that the finances of the county have been carefully and cautiously guarded, and for a more detailed statement of which I refer you to the Treasurer's report.

Gentlemen, I ask your assistance in the formation of the various committees, in order that I may be just and fair to all, and I hope we will strive to avoid bitterness and personalities in our intercourse and official action, and whether as public officers, or private citizens, let our ways be pleasant ways, and our several duties be so performed as to command the respect and admiration of our fellow-citizens. Again I thank you for this expression of your confidence.

On motion of Commissioner Johnson the President's address was ordered spread upon the records.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the rules of the old Board be temporarily adopted by the present Board, which was adopted.

ADVERTISING FOR SUPPLIES.

Commissioner Bogue offered a resolution, which, as amended, was as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk advertise for one week, commencing Dec. 4, for proposals for supplies for Cook County for the ensuing year, in accordance with the rules and resolutions of this Board, and that the time for the reception of such proposals be at least till Dec. 15; and that such advertisement state that information will be furnished by the Clerk of an approximation of the kinds and qualities of different articles needed by the county, and that he furnish bidders with such information, which information shall be in writing and open to inspection.

The resolution was adopted.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Commissioner Johnson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee shall consist of five members, of whom the Chairman of this Board shall be one.

Commissioner Clough opposed the resolution as impolitic, and a very bad precedent to establish. He had no personal feeling, but he must earnestly protest against such action. With an unscrupulous person in the chair, he did not know into what complications the Board might be led.

Commissioner Johnson did not see the force of the argument.

Commissioner Crawford would rather add the Chairman to the Judiciary Committee as well; certainly there was no harm in putting him on the Finance Committee.

Commissioner Harrison said his opposition to this resolution, a year ago, would clear him of the charge of personal feeling. But he did oppose most fully the appointment of the man who made the committees upon the same. If the Chairman was ex-officio member of the Finance Committee, he would not oppose it.

Commissioner Bogue opposed the motion, because there was danger in adding the Chair to the Committee of his own appointment.

A vote upon the resolution resulted:

Yeas—Crawford, Herting, Johnson, Jones, Lonergan, Roelle, Russell—7.

Nays—Bogue, Burdick, Busse, Clough, Harris, Harrison, Singer—7.

And the resolution was declared lost.

The Board adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

THE FRANKLIN BANK.

Joel D. Harvey Unanimously Elected Assignee---The Concern May Pay Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

Register Hibbard's office in the Custom-House Building was filled yesterday morning by unhappy depositors in the Franklin Bank, who went there to take part in the election of an Assignee. The crowd filled the office, and part of the corridor, until 11 o'clock, when Mr. Hibbard told them to assemble in the court-room, where the meeting would be held. Accordingly that place was soon taken possession of by the creditors, some sad, and some wrathy. It was an eminently respectable gathering, and included some prominent citizens. A number of schoolteachers were present, several of them ladies, who exercised the right of voting for their choice for Assignee.

Mr. Hibbard stated it was the day and the hour appointed by the District Court to select an Assignee who should take possession of the assets of the Franklin Bank, and distribute them to the creditors. About 350 had proved their claims, and those only were entitled to vote for an Assignee, though there was a mouth out, in which to prove claims and be entitled to a share of the assets. It was their privilege to elect an Assignee.

G. Van Buren nominated George Gardner, whom he eulogized.

Joel D. Harvey was nominated by a dozen voices, even the ladies crying out for him.

The Hon. W. H. King said that the nominees were good men, but as the assets were mostly in real estate, Mr. Harvey, who understood all about the value of property, would be the better selection. (Cries for "Harvey," and applause.)

The roll was called for half an hour, Mr. Harvey being the favorite from the start. Mr. Hibbard then suggested that it was apparent Mr. Harvey would be elected, and there being no objection, his election was made unanimous. The smallest deposit called was $2.63, the largest $5,538.49. The County School funds, to the amount of $33,000, were deposited in the institution.

The Register asked what bonds the Assignee should give.

Some one suggested $150,000. Another demanded $250,000.

J. E. Otis said he had examined the affairs of the bank, and he did not believe the Assignee would ever have $200,000 belonging to the creditors in his possession.

Finally the bonds were fixed at $200,000.

The meeting adjourned, and the creditors began to condole with each other, and speculate about the dividend. Some thought it would amount to 75 cents on the dollar, but the majority believed it would be but 40 or 50.

THE NEWSBOYS' ASSOCIATION.

Receipts and Expenditures Last Year---Election of Officers---Proposed Change of Name.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Committee-room of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. The Chair was taken by the President, N. S. Bouton. There were also present the General Superintendent, W. B. Billings, W. B. Sherrard, Secretary, and Messrs. N. K. Fairbank, E. K. Hubbard, S. M. Moore, E. S. Skinner, Dr. B. C. Miller, and Miss Eliza Cherry.

After the usual preliminary business, the Superintendent submitted the following report of the Association's financial condition:

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid on general expense account, viz.: salaries, rent, kitchen, gas, help, etc.	$3,061.19
Amount paid on furniture and equipment account	1,504.26
Amount paid in fitting up old building, 44 La Salle street	399.50
Total	$3,964.88

RECEIPTS.

By amount received from S. M. Moore on matinee account	$2,589.25
Amount received in contributions by Superintendent	1,003.55
Amount received from boys in the Home	365.30
Due S. M. Moore	6.77
Total	$3,964.88

Whole number of boys received since the opening of the Home, 190; number sent to country homes, 14; number sent to hospital, 3; average daily attendance, 23.

The report being adopted, the election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, J. McGregor Adams; Vice-President, E. K. Hubbard; Treasurer, S. M. Moore; Secretary, W. B. Sherrard; Board of Managers, N. S. Bouton, E. S. Skinner, E. K. Hubbard, N. K. Fairbank, W. H. Walsh, E. P. Cragin, S. M. Moore, Dr. Benjamin C. Miller, W. Frank Wentworth, W. B. Billings, W. B. Sherrard, J. McGregor Adams, Miss A. Cherry, Mrs. George R. Dows, Mrs. Moses B. Goodrich, Mrs. R. R. Westfall, Mrs. Philo King, Mrs. George W. Gage, Mrs. Sidney Huntington, Mrs. L. L. Bond, Mrs. Henry W. King, Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. Abigail Keith, and Mrs. A. B. Meeker.

The proposition to change the name of the society from the "Chicago Childrens' Aid Society," and to greatly enlarge its scope of usefulness, was submitted and favorably entertained, and the meeting, on motion, adjourned until Monday, the 8th inst., to take action on the proposed change.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

J. G. Parker, of Boston, is at the Gardner.

George E. Glum, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

James Van Etta and family are at the Palmer.

The Hon. John F. Harris, of Boston, is at the Pacific.

Z. S. Wilson, of Painesville, Ohio, is at the Palmer.

E. F. Getchell, of London, Eng., is at the Pacific.

E. T. Cummings, of Cincinnati, is at the Gardner.

Judge J. C. Hopkins, of Madison, Wis., is at the Palmer.

Ed Sharpe and family, of Galveston, Texas, are at the Gardner.

Henri Wieniawski, the renowned violinist and composer, is at the Gardner.

Mrs. William Chambers and family, of Bogota, S. A., are at the Palmer.

H. L. Evans, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is at the Palmer.

Miss Crabtree, professionally known as "Lotta," and her mother, are at the Pacific.

Henry Bergh, of New York, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is at the Pacific.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, the actress, and her agent, C. W. Tayleure, the playwright, are at the Pacific.

Charles Wilson, of Cleveland, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is in the city.

W. H. Osborn, of New York, formerly President of the Illinois Central, and now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the same road, is in the city.

The Rev. Jonas Greene, of this city, having accepted a call to fill the pulpit of Christ Episcopal Church, Joliet, has gone thither and been installed. He was cordially welcomed by his new congregation, and appears to have won immediate popularity.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. Phoanix H. Smith, who died at Elgin last week, brought the first milk from that place to Chicago twenty-one years ago, beginning with fifteen gallons a day. From this insignificant beginning, an immense trade has grown up, until Elgin now sends to the city every morning 35,000 gallons. Mr. Smith was 62 years of age, and was much respected during his life.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* of Friday last gives the following account of the nuptial, of an accomplished young lady who was widely known and esteemed in North Side society before the fire: A large and fashionable assemblage gathered at St. John's Cathedral, Thursday morning, to witness the marriage of Mr. Christopher O'Brien, of Toledo, and Miss Kate McMahon, formerly of Chicago, the eldest daughter of our now much-esteemed fellow citizen Mr. John R. McMahon. Before the solemn nuptial mass, the Rev. Father Boff, V. G., united the happy young couple in marriage. Solemn high mass was then given, the Rev. Father Boff being Celebrant; Father C. J. O'Callaghan, Deacon; Father McGovern, Subdeacon; and the Rev. Joseph D. Bowles, of Clyde, acting as Master of Ceremonies. Prof. J. T. Wamelink presided at the organ, and the singing of the full Catholic choir under his direction was of a high order, and added considerably to the pleasure of the occasion. The ceremony was beautifully rendered, and the young couple who were the central figures in the pleasing event will have the good wishes of hundreds of friends that their happiness, so auspiciously inaugurated on Thanksgiving Day, may last for many years to come.

Van Vechten's Suburban Map.

The immense and rapid growth of Chicago and its suburbs demands from time to time an enlargement of the maps of the city. The latest, and by far the most perfect, map extant is just published by Mr. Van Vechten, and is known as "Van Vechten's New Suburban and Railroad Map." Its most admirable feature is, that it shows all the subdivisions, with alleys, block, and lot numbers as far north as Evanston; west as far as Melrose and Riverside, and south to Blue Island, with accurate drawings of every railroad, park, and boulevard. The labor in preparing this map has been immense, so many property-holders having failed to record subdivisions since the fire. Two years' time has been consumed in compiling and engraving it. It is 70 by 76 inches, and sold for $20. Those who desire a copy of the first issue should apply at No. 124 Clark street, Room No. 24.

Oil Paintings.

At 10 o'clock this morning, and half-past 2 and half-past 7 p. m., Messrs. Elson, Pomeroy & Co. will sell at auction a large and fine collection of high-class oil paintings, all selected with great care, and including many choice pictures. The sale will be peremptory. See advertisement in another column.

THE COURTS.

Action in the Tax Equalization Cases.

Reports of the Receivers of Two Insurance Companies.

Bankruptcy Items---The Courts in Brief.

THE TAX EQUALIZATION CASES.

The argument for an injunction in the case of several corporations against the County Clerk, commenced last Wednesday, was expected to take place yesterday morning, before Judge Farwell, but the case was submitted on both sides without argument. The new point in regard to the levying an amount, equal to the interest on railroad bonds held by some cities, on the people at large, complained of in the bill, was discussed somewhat, to give a clearer idea than could be drawn from the pleadings.

Mr. Root, for the County Clerk, made no objections, except that he wished the matter postponed until the taxes were extended, so as to include the Collectors, as well as the County Clerk, and offered to adduce authorities to show that any injunction against extending taxes would be illegal. Opportunity was given to both parties to bring forward authorities, and the case was taken under advisement by Judge Farwell. It will probably be decided this week, and the Republic Insurance case will be disposed of at the same time.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Judge Williams has been engaged for a day or two back in trying the case of Mrs. Maranesi against her husband, Carlo Maranesi, for a separate maintenance. The evidence has been heard, but no decree was given, the Court allowing a few days for the parties to come to some settlement, if possible, which will probably be this week, and we shall then give a resume of the proceedings.

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE COURT-HOUSE DOOR.

Henry S. Monroe filed a bill against Jerome B. Chambers and Nelson Chambers to restrain a sale under a trust deed. Monroe alleges that in May, 1872, he bought a piece of land on Twenty-second street, between Indiana and Prairie avenues, for $7,750, paying $3,100, and giving notes and a trust deed to secure the remainder. By the terms of the trust deed, the Trustee, Jerome B. Chambers, was authorized, on default of payment, to sell the premises at the north door of the Court-House. This he has done, and declares that he will sell to-day at the north door of the Court-House, on Adams street. Monroe complains that the trust-deed only contemplated a sale at the door of the old Court-House, and that a sale at the new Court-House on Adams street would be void, and he, therefore, asks that an injunction may be issued to restrain the Trustee from such course. Judge Farwell granted the prayer of the bill, on filing a bond in the sum of $1,000.

THE HYDE PARK CASES.

Judge Jameson yesterday began the hearing of what is called the "Hyde Park cases," being proceedings instituted by that village for ascertaining the damages to be assessed for opening Forrestville avenue, from Forty-first to Forty-seventh streets.

The jury were impaneled, and sent out to view the premises.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mark Kimball, Assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, submitted the following report of its condition:

Balance Nov. 1	$70,187.69
Collected	10,100.50
	$80,288.19
Expended	705.00
Total on hand ?	$79,833.19

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

C. W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, yesterday filed his report of the condition of the Company, showing:

On hand Nov. 1	$36,827.16
Receipts	4,297.26
	$41,124.42
Disbursed	2,653.14
On hand Dec. 1	$38,471.28

He reports that he has also settled with the holders of about $3,500 of stock, at a discount of $578.75, receiving in cash the sum of $2,121.25.

THE HOWELL CASE

is not quite finished yet. Mr. Dexter concluded the argument for the defense, and Mr. Storrs is expected to occupy all of to-day in summing up for the plaintiff.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Younglove Architectural Iron Company yesterday commenced an action against S. S. Gardner and Daniel B. Gardner for $4,000.

In the case of the Northwestern Mutual Benefit Insurance Company against Charles, the defendant filed an answer and cross-bill, denying the allegations made against him, and alleging that the Company is largely indebted to him.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Woodward, Seabury & Co., of Peoria, filed a petition against Orrin F. Bissell, of the same place, claiming $423.34 due on three promissory notes, and alleging the non-payment thereof as the only acts of bankruptcy. A rule to show cause was issued, returnable Dec. 10, 1873.

In the case of Abraham Bare, an injunction was issued against him to prevent him from transferring certain notes to his son-in-law, Joseph Barreti, or any one else.

The report of the Assignee of W. F. Mahon et al., was filed, and an order issued that it be approved unless objections are filed by Monday morning next.

An order was entered, that those having objections to claims against the estate of John H. Daniels, file them before Register Grant at his office in Chicago, instead of at Morris.

In the case of the Equitable Insurance Company, Alice C. Thomas was allowed to offset her claim for $1,000 against a trust deed for $2,333.33, and the balance allowed against her.

Joseph Deimal filed a petition against John Laurie for $800 due on four notes, and alleging preferential assignments and allowing his property to be taken on legal process. A rule to show cause, and provisional warrant of seizure, were issued, returnable Dec. 10, 1873.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of George Trendel, William Smith was appointed Administrator under a bond of $6,100, and he was appointed Administrator of the estate of Conrad Weber under a bond of like amount.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Grand Jury was impaneled and sworn, and Samuel Hale, Esq., appointed foreman.

No cases were tried yesterday, but it is expected the calendar will be taken up to-day.

Judge Tree yesterday morning, administered the oath of office to Judge Wallace, the re-elected County Judge.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Charles Reitz, August Reitz, Frederick Reitz, Edward Reitz, commenced an action against Asahel Pierce, for $2,500.

Malcom McNeill brought suit in covenant against E. Alexander, for $1,000.

J. Andrew Gibson and D. C. Myer filed a precipe in assumpsit against J. C. Prout and Y. E. Strawn, for $4,000.

Charles C. Holton and Charles H. Hildreth commenced a suit against the National Insurance Company, of Hannibal, Mo., for $4,000.

Ann Oats, as administratrix, began an action against Potter Palmer for $5,000.

Wenzel L. Kotzum instituted proceedings against John Bredschneider to recover $2,000.

The Singer & Talcott Stone Company commenced an action against Benjamin Lombard for $5,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William B. Smith, Charles M. Gage, and George Fowler brought suit against William Clarke for $1,000.

LeBaron B. Colt recovered judgment by confession against Asahel Pierce and Lucius S. Pierce for $2,764.97, and against Elisha C. Sprague for $2,133.22.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary will call No. 4, and Nos. 6 to 24 inclusive.

Judge Rogers' call is 1,412, 1,475 to 1,498, except 1,480, 1,484, 1,485, 1,496.

Judge Booth will call 182 to 190 inclusive.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

A meeting of the newly-organized Relief Society is called for 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Rooms in Hoag's Building have been secured for the Sewing Society, and donations can be left there.

Messrs. F. M. Warrington, W. M. Knox, W. C. Estes, F. M. Bristol, C. H. Gaskill, and H. H. Unland, have been chosen by the Hinman Literary Society of the University, to contest for the "Hinman Prize."

Mr. Frank E. Healer, an old-time resident of Evanston, and student of the University, and a popular young gentleman of ability, has gone to Minneapolis, Minn., to take a position upon the *Daily Times* of that city.

A large force of three or four men has begun work upon the upper part of the First Methodist Church, and it is considered probable that the audience-room will be finished off for use within the next three years.

The Methodist sociable will be held Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. T. C. Hoag.

NORTH EVANSTON.

The Fry Society meets at the Methodist parsonage this evening, and a stereopticon exhibition will be given at the Methodist Church to-night for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

There will also be a sociable at Mrs. Valentine's Thursday evening.

HOGAN-ALLEN.

The Bruisers Defy Each Other in the Newspapers---Allen and Party Attempt to Capture Hogan---A Sunday Scene in St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—Tom Allen published a braggadocio challenge to Hogan a day or two ago, in the *Democrat*, of this city, offering to fight him in various places specified; and to bet, among other things, that Hogan could not hit him in the face. In response to this, Hogan published the following in this morning's *Globe*:

I notice in yesterday morning's *Democrat* another of Tom Allen's braggadocio challenges, in which he offers to fight me at any time within six weeks. Allen well knows that for several weeks previous to our recent fight I was suffering from a severe illness; that I could not endure a proper course of training, and that, on the day of the fight, I was in no condition to enter the ring. But as he had boasted that I would not and dared not meet him in the ring, I resolved to do so at all hazard, and did the best I could under the circumstances. All who are acquainted with my condition know that it would be foolhardy to make another match at present, but as soon as my health improves I will match myself, with my own money, to fight Tom Allen or any one else for from $1,000 to $2,500. I do not wish to underrate Allen, but I think if he had more muscle in his arms and less in his tongue, he would be a much better man than he is.

(Signed) BEN HOGAN, Champion of America.

To-day Allen and a number of his friends went to the Wash Home, naturally expecting that Hogan, in driving about the city, would visit the place, because he stayed there while training. About 3 o'clock Hogan came out in a buggy with two or three others, but they turned and came back toward the city as soon as they saw that there was trouble in prospect. By driving at a tearing pace they succeeded in keeping out of the way of the Allen party, who followed close at their heels in half a dozen buggies and carriages through the most populous streets, howling like demons, "Stop him, stop him; and kill the G—d—d s— of a b——." The pursuit continued to the very door of the Southern Hotel, where Hogan is stopping, which the hostile party shadowed during the entire evening. Allen, Looney, Johnny Smith, and Egan visiting the locality at intervals, to see if Hogan had ventured out. The latter kept carefully within doors, not caring to trust himself within reach of his vindictive enemies. The police force was increased in and about the Southern, in anticipation of serious trouble, but there was no further breach of the peace up to a late hour this evening.

John Bright's Niece.

I mentioned the Misses Ashworth, of Bath, nieces of John Bright, in a former letter. During last week Miss Lillias Ashworth was nominated for the Town Council. The Town Clerk set aside her name on the ground that, as a woman, she could not be a legal candidate. This matter of the eligibility of women to such positions is sure to be well discussed in the papers. Miss Ashworth, although already exerting a large political influence in the town, and having her favor assiduously sought by candidates for Parliament, would probably not have been elected, but she is glad of an opportunity to start the question of the admission of women into all bodies whose legislation affects women as well as men. Though considerably on the youthful side of 30, and possessing so much beauty and grace as to make her the marked figure in almost every drawing-room she enters, she already shows a good deal of the political zeal and oratorical fire of her uncle, Mr. Bright, and this, with her very large property, which would give to her and her sister a vote for seven members of Parliament, if they were men, gives her a commanding position that few women can have.—*London Letter.*

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From Boston every Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

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These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Nov. 29.
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GEORGIA.....Saturday, Dec. 27.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.
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NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.....Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $25. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $55; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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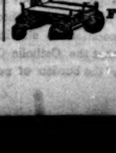

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MISS KELLOGG.....as.....LADY HENRIETTE.
Messrs. JOSEPH MAAS, G. P. HALL, ED. SEGUIN, MR. BARTLEMANN, MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN.
FRANK A. HOWSON.....Conductor.

Wednesday—Rigoletto (The Fool's Revenge).
Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Joseph Maas, Henry Peakes, G. P. Hall, etc.

Thursday—Faust—KELLOGG.
Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Habelmann, Carlton, Peakes, etc.

Friday—Martiana.

Saturday Evening—Fra Diavolo.
Grand Matinee on Saturday—KELLOGG.

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Consisting of Camilla Urso, Violin Virtuoso; Edith Abell, Soprano, late of Richings English Opera; Tom Karl, Tenor, of the Parepa-Rosa Opera; J. R. Thomas, Baritone, August Sears, of Paris, Pianist, and Frederick Lenz, Director, will give one grand concert only,

ON TO-NIGHT, DEC. 2.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Box Office and at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

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For the benefit of the Organ Fund of St. Mark's Church, At Carr's Academy, 727 Cottage Grove-av.,

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3, '73.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. Piano Solo.....
Prof. Frank Kohner.
2. Song—"Thinking of Thee".....Blumenthal
Mrs. T. K. Stacy.
3. Song—"It is Enough".....Elijah.....Mendelssohn
Mr. Fritz Foltz.
4. Song—"Gretchen am Spinnrade".....Schubert
Mrs. O. K. Johnson.
5. Schumann Quartette.....
Messrs. Bird, Williams, Hahn, and Tilden.

PART SECOND.

1. Piano Solo.....
Prof. Rohner.
2. Song—"The Storm".....Hullah
Mrs. Johnson.
3. Song—"Days are Sweet and Long"Mrs. O. L. Seaverns
Mr. Foltz.
4. Song—"Where is the Little Gipsey's Home?"...Levey
Mrs. Stacy.
5. Quartette.....
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PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and f

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Little Nell and the Marchioness."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Strakosch English Opera-Troupe. "Martha."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. "Sinbad the Sailor."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Harry Linden. "Waiting for the Verdict."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "The Two B'hoys." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Camilla Urso Concert Troupe.

M. E. CHURCH—Corner Clark and Washington streets. Lecture: "The Struggle of Life."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 2, 1873.

We are informed upon good authority that Judge McAllister has again reconsidered his purpose, and has definitely accepted the nomination of Mayor Colvin to the office of Corporation Counsel of Chicago.

The situation of affairs with regard to the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad war remains unchanged. Mr. Hinckley is in possession of the road, and says he means to keep it. There are rumors of all sorts, as that the affair will end in a contest between some of the larger railway companies which enter Chicago. Judge Treat has not yet given his decision on the motion to make perpetual the injunction he granted against Judge Tipton's Receivers.

The crop of defaulting County Treasurers continues to increase, the last one which has been reported being the late Treasurer of Mason County, in this State. The Mason City *Independent* reports his deficit at $15,630.31. He left property valued at $7,000, which reduces his bondsmen's damages about one-half. It is reported that the Treasurer was a whole-souled, generous man, whose generosity was abused by political dead-beats, who got money out of him by putting up their influence as collateral. Although this offers no excuse for the Treasurer, still it would be some compensation if these dead-beats could be made to disgorge in some way.

The constitutionality of the social-evil ordinance of St. Louis has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Missouri, who override the decision of Judge Colvin, of St. Louis. The tenor of the argument is, that the Legislature has the right to invest the municipality of St. Louis with particular powers as to the regulation, by license and otherwise, of prostitution. Whether the ordinances enacted for this purpose were wise or not is a question that the Court has nothing to do with, as it has nothing to do with the question whether they promote public morality or not. Such considerations are properly addressed only to the City Council, which may modify, intensify, or repeal the exceptionable laws.

The plan which has so often been suggested of sending beef to distant markets dressed instead of driving it thither has been put into practical operation by the Texas & Atlantic Refrigerator Car Company. This Company has slaughtering-houses and cars which enable it to ship 500 head of beeves every day. Ten carloads of dressed beef are now on their way to New York from Denison. The Company expect to be able to sell their meat at half the prices now ruling in the New York market. Should this prove to be the case, the gains from the new enterprise will be general. The producer will get a higher price for his cattle, which will no longer be run out of condition by being driven to market, and the consumer will get cheaper, fresher, and better meat.

We recommend that the Chicago *Times* take some pains to ascertain the facts in regard to Capt. Fry's conduct in firing on wounded men struggling in the water, instead of railing at those who have published the facts. The question is whether Capt Fry was guilty of such barbarity or not—not whether the persons who wrote the history of the affair are "Bohemians." The editor of the Logansport *Journal* intimates that there are a great many disbanded Bohemians of the Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment who are qualified to write the history of that particular event. Col. G. N. Fitch, ex-Senator of the United States, who resides at Logansport, can probably lay his hand on an official report of the fight at Ruddle's Point, Ark., containing a more explicit comment on Capt. Fry's conduct than any Bohemian whatsoever.

The Forty-third Congress began its session yesterday. Vice-President Wilson's health has so far recovered as to permit him to resume his place as presiding officer of the Senate. Mr. Blaine was re-elected Speaker of the House on the first ballot. The President's message and Secretary Boutwell's report were not presented, but are expected to-day. The salary-grab was the subject of several bills presented and referred for future consideration. Senator Conkling introduces a bill to give the Treasury a legal title to any of the salary stealings that have been returned to it or not drawn out. Senator Wright, of Iowa, proposes to repeal the grab; Senator Pratt has a singular plan for reimbursing the country for the steal, by deducting it from the pay of members of the present Congress. In the House, Mr. Hale, of Maine, gave notice that he would soon move for the repeal of the salary-grab. Senator Morton has introduced the bill, of which there has been a forewarning, for repealing such sections of the Bankruptcy law of 1867 as provided for involuntary bankruptcy.

The Chicago produce markets were again active yesterday, and grain was higher, notwithstanding the assurances of peace. Mess pork was in good demand, and 30c per brl higher, closing at $13.20@13.25 cash, and $14.10@14.20 seller February. Lard was quiet and a shade easier, at $7.40@7.50 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.95@8.00 seller February. Meats were quiet and ½c per lb lower, at 4⅝c for shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c for short ribs, 6½c for short clear, all boxed, and 8@9c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and stronger, at 90c per gallon. Dressed hogs were quiet and firmer, at $4.75@4.87½ per 100 lbs. Flour was in fair demand, and steady at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was active, and averaged 1½c higher, closing at $1.09 cash, $1.08⅝ seller the month, and $1.10⅛@1.10¼ seller January. Corn was active, and 1¼c higher, closing at 47¼@47⅝c cash, and 47⅜@47½c seller January. Oats were active, and ¾@1c higher, closing at 34⅝c cash, and 35c seller January. Rye was active and 1c higher, closing at 72c. Barley was active, and 2@3c higher, closing at $1.40 for No. 2, and $1.05 for No. 3. Hogs were quiet and easy during the forenoon, but closed active and firm at $4.00@4.30. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged.

The County Commissioners yesterday organized by the election of Sam Ashton as President. That person in his address urged the Commissioners to the practice of economy and the rigid scrutiny of expenditures. The speech was very commendable as a speech, and, if the Commissioners will only follow the advice of their President rather than his example, the county will have cause for congratulation. It appears that there are county bonds unsold amounting to $750,000. These may be sold at any time by the order of the County Commissioners. It is to be hoped that there may be no occasion for ordering the sale of any of them. This is not a time either to sell bonds or begin building large structures. It is not necessary that the Court-House shall be begun or finished in 1874, or within any period until the community has had some respite from the excessive outlay of the last few years, and the country recovered from the effects of the panic. As these Commissioners are responsible to nobody (except the courts of justice), we trust they will act carefully, economically, and wisely, both in actual expenditure and in the way of contracting debts.

While we are expending so much pity upon the Cubans and venting so much wrath upon the Spanish Volunteers, it will be as well to find out whether the former are entirely deserving of our pity. The Havana correspondent of the New York *Times*, who writes in a very impartial way, communicates some facts which go to show that tortures have been inflicted on prisoners by both sides. He affirms that on one occasion a band of Cubans surrounded a country shop near Savanilla, capturing it with all its contents. They then drenched the proprietor with his own petroleum, and, setting him on fire, roasted him to death. On another occasion a party of Spanish Volunteers, captured near Santiago de Cuba, had their mouths slit from ear to ear, but their lives were spared in order that they might exhibit themselves. On the other hand, Capt. Sastne, of the regular Spanish army, cut off the noses and ears of a number of the insurgent prisoners. The horrors of the Cuban war, therefore, seem to be about equally divided, and, although this fact may have no connection with the Virginius affair, as affecting the rights of this country, still it shows that the grounds for general sympathy with the Cuban patriots, for the reason that the Spanish Volunteers are blood-thirsty, are not altogether satisfactory.

THE OCEAN DISASTER.

Such a disaster as the sinking of the trans-Atlantic steamer Ville du Havre can only be received with a universal wail of grief. Instantaneous and wholesale death impresses all alike with a sense of horror which has no mitigating or compensating alleviations to offer. There be those whose office in life is to find consolation for the desolate husbands and fathers, brothers and sisters, mothers and daughters, and the stricken friends of the passengers who went down with the ill-fated steamer. To them we leave the task of finding comfort for comfortless souls, whose grief can discover nothing providential in so hard a visitation as this. To the public at large, the disaster is one of those whose gravity is not lost even through the frequency of their recurrence in late years. It will dampen the ardor of many who are looking forward to the pleasures of a European visit, and it must strike deep into the hearts of all, the uncertainty of life and the terrors of sudden death. But, so far, it teaches no lesson and serves not as a warning. It is one of those dull, dead, dirge-like catastrophes at which men pause a moment in horror, then brush away the confusing thoughts and unavailing grief to rush on again in the world till the blow strikes somewhere else.

Perhaps it is as well that the details of the disaster are so meagre and unsatisfactory. They will be known in due time and can bring with them only new terrors and fresh grief. Every one can picture to himself better than the most graphic description can picture for him the hopeless situation of a collision at sea in the sleeping hours of early morning, followed by the sinking of the ship in twelve minutes. The saving of so large a proportion of the crew, and the loss of so many of the passengers, is readily accounted for by the fact that half the crew were on duty, and all were familiar with the ship, while the passengers were asleep in their cabins and unskilled, even when awakened by the shock, in the means for saving themselves. It is not improbable that the majority of the passengers were not awakened to a realization of their danger before the waves swept over them. Twelve minutes are but brief under any circumstances; they count for nothing in a sinking ship at midnight in open sea for startled, inexperienced, and helpless passengers, whose first thoughts are probably for some one besides themselves. We have, as yet, no information that justifies the arraignment of the officers of either ship for culpable carelessness or neglect. In the absence of such information, however, it strikes one with amazement that, in all the broad expanse of ocean, thousands of miles in length and breadth, two ships that do not measure 100 feet in aggregate width should strike. It would seem a hard matter to accomplish even in a deliberate effort of two vessels leaving opposite shores; it is almost unaccountable when all efforts are made to avoid collision. After the collision, the colliding vessel, Loch Erne, appears to have made heroic efforts to save life, as eighty-seven of the passengers and crew were picked up. Still there were 226 lives lost, and it is this which cannot be forgotten. As we read in the dispatches of the enormous size of the Ville du Havre, second only to the Great Eastern in dimensions; of the great speed made in her preceding voyage; of the marble wainscoting, velvet upholstery, carved wood-work, and the elaborate elegance with which the steamer was everywhere provided, we can only wish that some of the wealth and ingenuity which furnished these things had been expended to secure a greater strength, that might have averted so quick a wreck, and enabled more persons to escape with their lives.

Among all the losses by the Ville du Havre, it is not likely that any will be more heart-rending than those sustained by residents of this city. Among the passengers were the families of Daniel Goodwin, Jr., and H. G. Spafford, both well-known attorneys of Chicago. Mrs. Spafford was saved, but without her four children; Mrs. Goodwin and her two children went down together. The two husbands and fathers are left all alone at home to mourn a loss that can never be made good to them. Mr. B. F. Culver, of Chicago, loses a son. Mr. C. C. Waite, aforetime resident of this city, but now and for some years past proprietor of the Brevoort House in New York, had a daughter and a son on board, the latter saved but the former lost. Of the members of the late Evangelical Alliance on board, the Rev. N. Weiss and Emile Cooke, of Paris, were saved, and the Rev. Antonio Corrasco, of Spain, Prof. Provier, of Geneva, and Mr. Lorriere, of Paris, went down with the fated two hundred and twenty-six.

MAYOR COLVIN'S MESSAGE.

The inaugural address of Mayor Colvin is a very clear and explicit statement of facts, and a frank expression of opinions in which there will be a very general public agreement. After stating that the impression had been created that the persons elected at the late election represented the more discreditable portion of the community, he tells the Council that for this reason there is an additional obligation resting on every member of the new Administration to disprove these charges, and rescue the city from any possible evil effects they may have had upon its credit. He warns the Common Council of their exclusive responsibility for all expenditures, and that the depressed condition of the general finances and trade of the country, as well as the fact that the finances of the city are by no means in a prosperous or even healthy condition, will require not only the utmost economy of expenditure, but the most skillful financial management, to protect the credit of the city.

The immediate resources of the city consist of:

Tax-certificates of sale of 1873	$600,000
Tax-certificates of sale of 1872	54,707
Balance of Canal Redemption fund	100,000
Total	$754,707

The immediate liabilities of the city are as follows:

Floating debt	$1,333,954
Bonds due Jan. 1, 1874	60,000
Interest due Jan. 1, 1874	467,750
Total	$1,861,704

To meet this debt of nearly two millions of dollars, the city has but the small sum of $100,000 cash and what can be realized from the tax-certificates. The present bonded debt of the city is $13,544,000, which is $2,000,000 in excess of the limit fixed by the Constitution, so that no money can be raised by the issue of bonds. There is in round numbers $1,100,000 in the City Treasury, but this is deposited to the credit of special funds; $700,000 belong to the water fund, $100,000 to the building fund, and the rest to the school and sinking funds. None is available to meet the immediate liabilities. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are $6,000,000, and the tax for 1873 will be 20 mills on the dollar, being 5 mills in excess of the levy of 1872.

The Mayor submits it as a serious question to the Council whether, in these hard times, with a stringent money market and in the face of the unjust tax saddled by the State Board of Equalization upon this county, our citizens can meet this onerous levy of 2 per cent. The Mayor does not believe they can do so, and recommends that the levy for 1873 be cut down to 15 mills. He also recommends that all appropriations other than for objects of actual necessity be dispensed with, that the tax may be cut down from a rate which absolutely endangers its collection.

In view of the present difficulties, he urges that the Council initiate a strictly economical movement in every branch of the Government.

The Mayor's observations upon the questions of the Sunday law are exceedingly well timed, and are direct enough to satisfy every person. The Mayor states that, during the late Administration, public attention had been directed by efforts as fruitless as frantic to enforce certain ordinances in regard to the observance of Sunday. However appropriate these ordinances may have been when Chicago was a village, they are out of place in one of the great cities of the world. The practice has been, of late years, to treat these as obsolete. At the late election, the question whether these ordinances should be retained and enforced, or modified or repealed, was fairly tested and overwhelmingly decided. If the Common Council shall, therefore, repeal or modify these laws, they will be but executing the will of the people.

The Mayor's emphatic declaration of opposition to the construction of the City-Hall and Court-House will meet with universal approval, as will his declaration that the railroads shall be compelled to fulfill their contracts to build viaducts over the streets.

The Mayor calls attention to the enormous cost of gas, and reminds the Council that it has been judicially decided that no municipal corporation has the right to contract to pay sums greater than the amounts yearly appropriated for specific purposes; and, therefore, all the existing contracts with the gas companies are void, and an opportunity is afforded for a new contract.

Except the introductory remarks, which seem intended to blow life into the expiring embers of a past political conflict, and are to that extent in bad taste, Mayor Colvin's Inaugural is a very creditable and satisfactory document.

Unfortunately, the excellent promise of the Inaugural is not borne out in the appointment of the Committees. McGrath and Bailey, two indicted Aldermen, at the head of the Committees on Finance and Public Buildings (to carry out measures of economy and reform), constitute the anti-climax to the Mayor's excellent recommendations. Perhaps Mr. Colvin had poor material to make up his Committees from; but a decent respect for the Grand Jury should have consigned these two men to the foot, rather than the head, of the new Administration.

The new opera of "Aida," by Verdi, has been heard in New York, and the verdict is a favorable one. The production of a new work by this venerable Italian composer at any time would be an interesting event, but at this time it is more than usually interesting, as it marks a new and broad departure in Verdi's music. The score of the numbers, which was recently printed in the *Graphic*, shows that he has emancipated himself from mere tickling melodies into a broader and grander style of treatment, more elaborate orchestration, and majestic dramatic effects. Several of the numbers show that his recent visit to Wagner has not been without result, and one of them might have been written by Wagner himself and done no discredit to the composer of "Lohengrin." This is a triumph for Wagner in an unexpected quarter, for it is against the composers of the Verdi school that he has made his most bitter fight. Now that Verdi, the Nestor of Italian music, has given in his adhesion to the music of the future, we may look for a musical revolution in Italy, as all the minor Italian composers look to Verdi as their teacher and guide.

INCREASING THE NAVY.

The "Cuban war" being over, there ought to be a suspension of the preparations for that war, and of the extravagant expenditures for fitting out a navy. But the four or five millions of dollars expended during the last three weeks, repairing and patching the old rotten hulks and decrepid monitors, have only whetted the appetite for a more lavish distribution of public money. The Secretary of the Navy now recommends that Congress shall at once begin a systematic construction of a navy that will compete in number of vessels and efficiency for service with the other navies of the world. Our present navy costs annually $20,000,000, and the country can understand what it will cost where it is increased four-fold. What do we want with such a navy? In time of general wars, the commercial nations of Europe found it necessary to establish navies to convoy and protect their merchantmen. Long and relentless wars produced pirates and freebooters, and naval establishments were necessary to protect peaceful commerce from them. But the days of pirates, and buccaneers, and slave-traders have passed away, and there is not a port in the civilized world where an unarmed merchantman may not lie as free from molestation as a vessel-of-war. The old uses of navies have passed away. They are not any longer required to protect commerce; their principal use at this time is to guard, protect, and, if necessary, hold in subjection remote and outlying colonies or dependencies. Great Britain needs a navy because of her vast possessions in all quarters of the globe, and to defend herself against powerful neighbors. Russia needs a navy to keep open her narrow sea communications, which, in time of war, may be cut off. So with all other Powers keeping up large navies. In all these respects we differ from European countries. We have not, and it is to be hoped never will have, any outlying colonies or dependencies to protect or keep in subjection. We have no powerful neighbors. We have no foreign conquests to make. We do not design seizing any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, nor any of the islands of the sea. Our commerce—what is left of it—is as safe in all parts of the world as if we had a man-of-war in every foreign harbor. The peaceful efforts of our Consuls are all that is necessary to secure all the rights that our citizens or our merchantmen can claim. Even had we had a fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, it could not have prevented what took place there, unless, indeed, the Admiral had assumed the responsibility of making war against Spain. It would require the combined navies of the world to really protect our coast; and even then the protection would not be so complete as that which could be improvised on land in ten days' notice. This idea of building navies to rot in time of peace so as to be ready in case of war, is extremely absurd. Naval architecture changes every few years; the great war-ships built by England and France, at an immense cost, within the last five years, are now valueless. It has not yet been discovered what is the proper model nor what the most effective armament. The plated vessels so far constructed are no more proof against the newly-invented ordnance and shot of this day than were the wooden vessels against the shot of twenty years ago.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, we had no more navy than we have now, nor as costly a one; we went to work and built a navy, and at the close of the War we had 500 to 600 vessels of all kinds afloat. When the War was over, we sold all we could, gave away others, a few went to the bottom, and the rest have been rotting away or falling to pieces ever since. Occasionally, the Navy Department would repair a vessel, the cost of "repairing" often exceeding the original cost of the vessel. The fact is, we have no possible use for a large navy. The Atlantic cable and a common-sense Secretary of State at each end settled the Cuban question in ten days more satisfactorily than the navy could have done at a cost of a thousand millions of dollars in a ten-years' war. The talk about American citizens abroad being grieved at not seeing the American flag in foreign ports is really too thin for the occasion. American citizens abroad who have such a pious affection for the flag can have their yearnings gratified by a repeal of the absurd tariff laws which have crippled our commerce; or they can carry a flag with them in their hands; or, if they are tired looking at other flags, they can come home. Our flag is a flag of peace and union. We ought to have the largest commercial navy in the world, and would have if Congress would repeal the restrictions and prohibitions. That is the navy which the world honors and respects; that is the navy which is to spread knowledge of the power and wealth of the American Union, and that is the only large navy we need.

They have got a woman in Toledo who can't speak without rhyming. In all her conversations about the house, even in her orders to her servant-girls, she uses poetry as the vehicle of her orders. The rhyming mania seized her after a severe fit of sickness, and now she cannot get rid of it. Of the desperate character of the new disease which afflicts her, the following delivered at a public meeting is a fair sample:

Who helped this woman, she, I pray
Who speaks to you to-day?
It was only a short time ago
She was very low,
When flew the snow,
Given up by the physicians of to-day,
She couldn't live they say.
While strong in health
And prospering in wealth,
You are here to-day,
In the morning you may be in the clay.
Where will you be to-morrow?
We shall see—
Where in one hour!
If your disposition is sour,
Where will you be?

It will not be remarkable if those who have to listen habitually to this sort of stuff are "in the clay" before long.

The recent correspondence between the Pope and the Emperor of Germany has a parallel in a letter addressed by Pius VII. to Maximilian, Duke of Berg, in 1803, censuring him for granting the rights of citizenship to members of all creeds within his dominions, commanding Catholic parish priests to perform the nuptials of Catholics and non-Catholics, and abolishing certain fast days. The change in the power of the Papacy since that time is manifest in the character of the respective letters. Instead of the entreaty which characterize Pius IX., the letter of Pius VII. is bold and threatening. The Pope says: "We therefore hope, not without foundation, best-beloved son in Christ, that thou wilt allow our fatherly admonitions to sink into thy heart, and not suffer that the Catholic Church should languish under the burden of persecution. If not, we shall infallibly employ, for the good of the Catholic religion and the salvation of the souls intrusted to us, other means of deliverance, in order to fulfil the duty of our office and calling." Instead of the fearless reply of the Kaiser, Duke Maximilian answered in a pacific manner, and followed the recommendations of the Holy Father.

NOTES AND OPINION.

In accordance with a special act passed by the last Legislature, Texas will elect, to-day, Dec. 2, its Executive and Legislative officers and minor officials. Few elections have been held in the State since the War. The present Governor, who is nominated for re-election, was chosen in 1869, holding his office four years. Last fall the election for Presidential Electors lasted four days, and resulted as follows: Grant, 47,406; Greeley, 66,500; O'Conor, 2,580. The vote for Governor in 1869 was: Davis, Republican, 39,838; Hamilton, Conservative, 39,055. The two tickets for State officers are as follows:

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor	Edmund J. Davis	Richard Coke.
Lieut.-Governor	Robert H. Taylor	R. B. Hubbard.
Comptroller	J. W. Thomas	S. H. Darden.
Treasurer	A. T. Monroe	A. J. Dorn.
Land C'mmiss'n'r	Jacob Kuechler	J. J. Gross.
School Supt	A. B. Norton	O. N. Hollingsworth.

—The official election returns in Mississippi are required by law to be kept sealed until the meeting of the Legislature on the first Tuesday in January. Nevertheless, a table, compiled on the best information obtainable, gives a correct statement of the result in all except nine counties, showing that Ames' majority is at least 18,000. In the Legislature the Republicans have on joint ballot a majority of 35 or 40.

—The Quebec *Chronicle* takes up the question of a copyright for news on the plan proposed in England, and advocates it strongly. It says:

> The evil of literary thieving, and especially the purloining of telegrams, which is carried on every day here, operates as a premium on dishonesty and journalistic inanition, detracting in a corresponding measure from the reward of honest and legitimate newspaper enterprise. The proposition to secure by a copyright law property which is only acquired in the first instance at a heavy outlay, and which is now exposed to general pillage, meets with our unqualified approval, and we trust that our Parliament will extend the operation of the proposed Imperial act to this country, where it is most urgently needed.

—It is no exaggeration to say that "things are looking up," for the whole body financial being on the flat of its back, can't well look any other way.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—It is narrated of a Connecticut thief that, having stolen a farmer's watermelons, he sent the seeds back in a letter, and requested him to plant them next year. That fellow was intended for a railroad President. In that capacity he would take a farmer's crop, and send back only enough to make sure that there would be another crop for him to take next year.—*Mt. Vernon (Ill.) Sucker State.*

—It would be a great pity if a foreign war should prevent the pioneer from receiving that protection which he has so long needed. The killing of a few buccaneers, who cowardly sought to screen themselves under the American flag, instead of hoisting their true colors, is a small matter in comparison with the outrages that have been perpetrated by the savages of the plains, and received no attention.—*Laramie (Wyoming) Independent.*

—The Republican party of to-day is not the old Republican party in whose proud record the nation glories. The old time leaders have been thrown overboard, and mousing and ratty politicians and a host of salary-grabbers and Credit Mobiliers have taken possession of the ship. The Republican party is governed to-day by political hypocrites, eleventh-hour men who rushed into the ranks after it become established in power, in order to rule and steal,—men who have been political hucksters and traders and place-hunters all their life; who follow for the loaves and fishes.—*Lacon (Ill.) Farmers' Advocate.*

—Unless the currency be largely expanded, the coming future is the time when the people will learn the necessary and profitable lesson of economy. We have been running with a full head of steam without the brakes down for ten years. Twenty years cannot repair the loss, and bring back our people to the notion of living within their means.—*Iowa State Register.*

—Judge Sherman has resigned, and his successor has been appointed. It was impossible to understand how a Judge, convicted of venality, as Sherman was, could have the assurance to hold on to his office; but it is not satisfactory to hear that he has been allowed to resign. The only consolation is that the Federal Bench is relieved of the association of one who disgraced it.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—We trust it is true that the members of Congress from Minnesota are inflexibly opposed to inflation, in whatever seductive guise it appears. The country ought to creep back towards specie payment just as fast as possible, and any expansion of the currency would postpone that day for years. Of course we do not want our currency redeemed, but we do want to have it redeemable; it is much more convenient than gold, and if it would sell for gold nobody would wish to sell it; but there can be no health in our financial body till these dishonored promises to pay of ours are exchangeable at par for the money of the world.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—Jay Cooke will be the Oakes Ames of the present session—only more so. His outlay of money, where it did the most good, is said to have been simply astounding. Hints from Washington indicate that his little book takes in all those who were exempt in Oakes Ames' Credit Mobilier, and they do say that Oliver's sudden reverence for the Constitution is inspired by the lively apprehensions of exposures to come. Regarded in a matter of fact way, it looks very much as though some pretty cogent reasons must have been brought to bear in extorting the Northern Pacific grant from Congress, while the Central and Union Pacific were yet under way. The last exposure took nearly all the Christian statesmen,—the present will clean out those acute rogues that turned to the grab to make up for the lost chances of the last session. You may be sure there is some fear and trembling when chaps like Oliver give time to the constructing of ex post facto laws, like this bankrupt dodge.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—The Chicago *Times* is the most rabid war-newspaper in the country. It is a great pity the *Times* did not do a little of its blowing off ten years ago. It would have been much more to the point.—*Logansport (Ind.) Pharos.*

—The Chicago *Times* is bitter in its denunciation of a "paternal government." This is not to be wondered at. If the editor of the *Times* had had more "paternal government" in his early years, he would probably have been a better citizen to-day.—*Peoria Review.*

WOMAN'S BOASTS IN EVANSTON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your editorial chapter of witty and amusing badinage about "Woman's Rights in Evanston," which I think every one who read must have enjoyed exceedingly, has, I see, had the effect to bring into your columns, in the shape of communications from different persons, several fine specimens of high tragic writing. Funny as was your contribution to the literature of this question, excuse me for saying that, if you sought chiefly the entertainment of your readers (as I suppose you did), you "builded wiser than you knew;" for the rejoinders which you have published, intense and tragic as they have been for their earnestness, have furnished your readers with more and richer entertainment than that which the article that provoked them supplied.

The point of your editorial, if I was not so stupid as to miss it, was simply this: that to boast that both sexes stand on a perfect equality in the Northwestern University was hardly becoming in view of the fact that the pupils of one sex require thirteen rules to keep them straight, while those of the other may be safely left to be "a law unto themselves." Consistency would seem to require that either the rules or the boasts should be abated; for either makes the other ridiculous. You, with your eagle eye, saw the point, were amused by the evident inconsistency, and accordingly, in good-natured and even merry mood, proceeded to "poke fun" at the authorities of the Woman's College for the way in which they were illustrating "Woman's Rights in Evanston." It was a point well taken. If the sexes are *not* put upon an equality, why keep boasting? Why try to send the report to the ends of the earth that they *are*? But, cheerful reading as was your article for these times of panic and financial distress, the replies it has evoked are amusing in the extreme. They are so chiefly for two reasons: First—Because they are so dreadfully in earnest that they take your good-natured banter as a serious and indignant assault upon the institution itself, or, at least, upon the thirteen rules which public opinion, personified in tyrannical, bloody-minded man, has forced upon it. Second—Because they utter anew the old boastings that the Northwestern University is the vanguard of the whole race, and leading it on, by a newly-discovered and *very short* route, to the Millennium.

Now, that University is beginning to take rank, as doubtless it deserves to do, among the better class of institutions throughout the country. But the boast, put into a thousand forms of advertising, that, for excellence, it is unapproached and unapproachable, will be thought modest or otherwise according to the different notions which different people have of modesty. The question, too, of advertising an institution of learning—especially one which claims to be of highest character—as Bonner does his *Ledger*, or Helmbold his Buchu, or Collins his Opium-Cure—is one of taste, concerning which there need be no dispute. Yet boasting is often harmless, sometimes entertaining, and never, perhaps, to be complained of. And yet to this let there be one exception made. It has been widely and loudly claimed by the University, or by its friends, that, for the discovery of the idea of the co-education of the sexes, it alone is entitled to letters patent. Oberlin is ignored; Knox College is forgotten; the scores of academies and higher seminaries where both sexes are brought together in the pursuit of the same studies are passed by unnoticed; and, blushing with all the honors of a great discovery, the Woman's College heralds itself to the world as the first to offer the same footing and precisely equal advantages and privileges to both sexes. That equality of privileges and of rights has been proclaimed as both the distinctive excellence of the institution itself, and as also the panacea for human ills,—the one grand hope of the race. You have banteringly, and in a spirit of good-natured raillery, asked to be shown wherein the *equality* consists. It would also be interesting to be told how the boast of this institution, that it was the first to enter the lists as the champion of the co-education of the sexes, can be vindicated.

Most everybody wants to render "honor to whom honor is due." This, too, is the desire of

A SUBSCRIBER.

EVANSTON, Nov. 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read your article respecting the young ladies' seminary in this place with much satisfaction, and heartily accord with the views you express. But I wish to say that you refer very briefly to what I regard as by far the greatest objection to the rules, and to the system by which any such rules are adopted. My objection is embodied in a remark made by a lady when she had read them: "Catch me sending a daughter to a school where she would be taught to become a liar." The system of requiring pupils to report respecting their own delinquencies is not original with this seminary, though I believe it is generally discarded in most good schools in the country. I wish to say few words respecting it:

A school which adopts this system, whatever the specific rules may be, requires the pupil to criminate herself, and thus become exposed to punishment; for, if no other penalty is attached, the fact that she is known to be guilty of violating the rule, and that the offense is recorded, is a severe penalty. She knows that her companions are guilty of these violations of rule, and that some of them never report them. She regards these rules—as do all her schoolmates—as exceedingly trivial and oppressive, and does not consider the violation of them as an offense. She cannot understand, for instance, why it is wrong for her to be accompanied in her walk home from the recitation-room by a relative, or by some friend, even if he has the misfortune to be of the male sex, when she sees the highly-esteemed Lady-Principal and the other female teachers often accompanied in such walks by one of the Professors, or by some other gentleman. Under such circumstances, a temptation is offered to conceal the truth, which a young lady of average conscientiousness will hardly resist. In other words, she is rewarded for being untruthful, and trained to become such.

Is it not evident that the system of trusting to the integrity and good sense of the young ladies, while, at the same time, a careful, though not prying, watch is kept over their conduct, is far better adapted to human nature? If you say to a young lady that you confide in her knowledge of what is right and ladylike in her general conduct, and especially in her intercourse with the young men of her acquaintance, she will pretty uniformly show that she merits your confidence; but, if you attempt to control every movement by rule, and require her to report violations of these rules, you will probably find that Solomon knew something about human nature when he said: "Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant."

A FATHER.

THE NEW BURNT-RECORD BILL.

Letter II.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having, in my first letter, shown, to my own satisfaction at least, that some legislation for the restoration of records is necessary, I will now discuss briefly the plan proposed. By this means, something better may be called forth. There is no pride of paternity attaching to this bill. Corrections, changes, improvements, would be gladly received. I will, however, pause to remark upon the objection made since my last by a very eminent jurist, "That he feared stirring the matter up would arouse litigation; that we were getting on pretty well, and the whole matter would right itself if left alone." I have met but two prominent lawyers who deprecate action in the premises. And, if I am not mistaken, both of these, very early after the fire, being thoroughly conversant with the titles to their own property, perfected documentary evidence to the links in the chains of their titles. The storm-tossed bark was viewed, in the days of the Roman satirist, with a species of satisfaction by those who were securely housed upon the solid rock. Human nature is unchanged. It is much easier to defend against a vague claim to our land now than it will be five years hence, And it will be easier five years hence than it will be ten, fifteen, or twenty years later. Each departing year removes a landmark and renders documents more difficult to be found. As the difficulties of defense increase, so we think will increase the danger of attack. Animal organization is daily renewing itself, and, in conquence of such law of nature, the constitution of a living being is often the best of physicians. But is there anything in the constitution of land-titles which makes it the best cure for the diseases of those titles? Nothing except the bars of limitation. They have been sufficiently adverted to.

The cardinal points of a law on this subject are six:

First—Power in the law to enforce itself;
Second—Conclusiveness in its results;
Third—Protection of rightful owners against wrongful pretenders;
Fourth—Speediness in action;
Fifth—Economy; and,
Sixth—Placing the expense where it properly belongs.

Are these desiderata to be found in the proposed bill. Let us see:

First—The Constitution of the State forbids, as you say, the exercise of judicial functions to others than the judicial tribunals. But the procedure under this bill is judicial from beginning to end. Its whole action is the action of the Court, either directly or through its legally-appointed officers. There is not, as you suggest, any unconstitutional delegation of powers. Now, the county revenues depend largely upon the security and stability of the titles to land within its boundaries. The county, therefore, has a direct *interest* in and *right* to have such security and stability established. The county was the custodian of the records, under an implied agreement and pledge to preserve them. It has violated its agreement and been false to its trust. It is, therefore, also its *duty* to ask the Courts to restore these records. With this right, and performing this duty, it commences a suit for the purpose. And thus the Court acquires jurisdiction in the matter. The Court appoints Special Commissioners to do certain things within the province of such Commissioners, who are, quoad hoc, Masters in Chancery: You say, the Commissioners being unable to punish for contempt, will be unable to enforce attendance of witnesses or production of documents. The summons to appear before the Commissioners will issue from the Court. Disobedience will be punished by the Court, as would disobedience to any other of its mandates. The power is given the Commissioners to compel attendance. The machinery therefor is furnished through the process of the Court. These Commissioners simply seek, find, and report upon the facts as to titles. They do no more than Masters in Chancery do. The Court, on these facts, issues its decree. These decrees will have all the force of any other of its decrees. Is there any lack of power?

Second—The language of the bill gives directly, in express terms, conclusiveness. The only question then is, has the Legislature the power so to do? It is not questioned, I believe, that matters remedial are in the hands of the Legislature. The matter of limitations is purely remedial. The Legislature, therefore, can alter or shorten the rules of limitation. And such altering or shortening is not an impairing of the obligation of contracts. The records of every county in the State are liable to destruction. No one can foresee when such destruction may take place in any county. This bill, therefore, is in no way special legislation. If, then, the Court shall acquire jurisdiction of the subject-matter, will there be any lack of conclusiveness in its decrees? This bill ignores the disabilities usually protecting married women,—disabilities created when woman was, in the eye of the law, but the thrall of man. But, under our present laws, men have but few property rights which their wives need respect. If the honest opinion of our lawyers could be had, it would probably be, that suits for dowers are generally little less than "robbery under the forms of law." They are proceedings to obtain a legal right by the doing a moral wrong,—a due proportion of those wronged being women and children. But few suits for dower to lands already conveyed grow out of the want of signatures of wives, but because of informal or defective acknowledgments, and are a source of shame to our true women, who are endowed with a high sense of right.

Third—It is believed that nearly every tract and lot of land in the county is represented by a resident owner or agent. If by agent, is the probability that such agent will be so unmindful of his trusts as to fail to apprise his principal of the scope and action of this bill, sufficient to be an objection to the bill? But, out of abundant precaution, advertisements are ordered throughout the Union, so as to insure notice to every person interested in Cook County lands. Since our Great Fire, Chicago has acquired such notoriety that the possession of lands in its neighborhood is probably known to the friends and neighbors of every such holder. Either directly or indirectly, therefore, notice will scarcely fail to reach every person owning lands in Cook County. Our lands have become so valuable that it is exceedingly improbable that any minor or person of unsound mind is not represented by some guardian or custodian and agent. This bill makes it the duty of the Commissioners to prepare tract-indices, in which the name of every claimant will be written under each particular tract, lot, or parcel of land; and these indices are to be open to the public. Every owner of land, or his agent, will be very sure to inspect this index; and will thus have timely warning if there be any adverse claim to his property. It is the interest of every one to know if there be any such claim. For he will thus be prepared to defend his rights, instead of being kept in the dark until a trap is sprung upon him, or upon his innocent grantee or heir. The notoriety of the proceedings under this bill will render such proceedings much safer to all, and particularly to non-residents, than ordinary judicial proceedings are, in which constructive notice is given through a local newspaper, sought because of the cheapness of its columns, the result of its being but little read. You seem, sir, exercised on the oppressiveness of dragging non-residents here to put in their claims. Are they not dragged here once a year to pay their taxes? And, if they fail to be so dragged, are they not subject to costly redemptions? And does not a failure for two years cause their possessions to go into the rapacious maws of tax-buyers? Will this bill cause much greater hardships? To preserve one's rights to land in this growing county is well worth all the trouble such a law will entail, especially when it is probable, or even possible, that an exemption from such trouble will be followed by a loss of the property itself. It is a fact, however, that non-residents are, even now, far more uneasy about the security of their titles than are our resident owners, whom quiet possession has lulled into fancied security. Agents are in constant receipt of letters on the subject. Under this bill, if conflicting claims arise, the Commissioners drop the disputed property from their lists. The contestants will try, if they wish, their causes according to the ordinary forms of law. If, too, a claimant is satisfied with his muniments of title, he can, by a rule of the Court, have his lands dropped out of the proceedings. This provision, sir, you seem to have overlooked. The bill, however, makes it incumbent upon any one satisfied with his muniments to get such order. The reason of this provision was the fear that some one, knowing of some neglected property, might put in a claim, and then have it dropped so as to enable him to manufacture a title at his leisure. A sharp tax-buyer, generally well informed as to such neglected property, would be the one to take advantage of this, if the bill did not make it the duty of the Court to inquire into his reasons for wishing such piece of land left out. I can see no hardship to an honest owner in making him get such an order, especially as it puts him to no expense. If any wrong is done by the Court, every one has a year to open the decree. Can the rights of rightful owners suffer by this bill?

Fourth—There are in this county some 225,000 tracts or lots of land, many of them of small value, in out-of-the-way subdivisions, and owned by comparatively few individuals. Of these separate parcels there will probably not be 5,000,—possibly not 1,000,—in which there will be any contest of ownership. Nearly every tract will be claimed, so that the scraping process of which you animadvert will not be necessary. Abstracts covering the earlier chain of titles to lands in the neighborhood of the city and the principal villages are in existence. In the farming portions of the county, the titles of nearly all land is of neighborhood notoriety. Existing abstracts will be evidence of title to large tracts, to a certain point, subsequently passing in many lots to various owners. The examination of the title in Ogden's Addition, for example, will satisfy the Commissioners through Mr. Ogden's ownership. Living witness can be had from him down as to every subsequent conveyance. And thus with other subdivisions. Neighborhood proof can be easily obtained in all of the farming portion of the county. For the change of a title is generally discussed among a rural population; so that it is believed that the title to nearly all the land in the county will be settled within two years. What course could be more speedy?

Fifth—There will be three Commissioners. Fix their salaries at $6,000 each. This sum will get able and honest men. Commissioners' salaries for three years, $54,000. Double this for all other expenses, and we shall have a total in three years of $162,000. For safety say $200,000. A quarter of a million would be cheap for the single object of getting tract-indices with the Fire as an initial root or source of title. The cost of real-estate litigation depends largely upon the length of the chain of title. The costs attending every change of ownership depends upon the same thing. Thus the diminished costs of litigation, falling largely upon the county as such, and the diminished costs of conveying and mortgaging, falling directly upon the people aggregated in the county, would justify the county in this expenditure for the purpose above named alone. This would, therefore, leave the matter of settling titles at nothing. For a year the County Board was importuned to purchase imperfect abstracts and tract-indices at a cost of three-quarters of a million. The Burnt-Records bill made these books, when purchased, prima facie evidence of everything therein contained,—thus throwing the burden of proof upon the rightful owner to do away with clouds upon his title growing out of mistakes of these books, which were gotten up by the owners for the purpose of facilitating them in the examination of the records themselves. These books were admirable for the purpose designed, but were never fit to be substituted as records.

Sixth—The county, by its negligence, permitted the records to be destroyed, when its duty was to preserve. The question as to the propriety of its being at all expense for their restoration requires no argument. Respectfully,

CARTER H. HARRISON.

ST. ANDREW'S BANQUET.

The Illinois St. Andrew's Society held their twenty-eighth annual banquet last evening at the Sherman House. Previous to the banquet, a business-meeting was held in the club-room of the hotel. Three new members were elected, and the retiring President Robert Clark, welcomed the new officers for the ensuing year, and conducted the President-elect to the chair. The officers for the next year are as follows: President, Robert Hervey; First Vice-President, Alexander M. Thompson; Second Vice-President, Robert H. Forrester; Physician, R. D. McArthur; Treasurer, William M. Dale; Secretary, John Stewart; Assistant-Secretary, George H. Fergus. Headed by the pipes of the Society, the banqueters proceeded to the grand dining-room of the hotel, where they sat down to a sumptuous collation. After appeasing their hunger, the cloth was removed, and toasts were declared in order. Among the guests present were Mayor Colvin, ex-Mayor Bond, Collector Judd, President Booth, of the St. George's Society, Judge Forrester, Dr. Carr, Alfred H. Blackall, J. C. Rankin, and many other distinguished gentlemen. The following were the toasts, with the names of those announed to respond: "The Day and a' Wha Honor It;" "The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland;" "The President of the United States;" "The Heroes of Scotland,"—Responded to by Judge Robert H. Forrester; "The Poets and Poetry of Scotland,"—Response by the Rev. Robert Collyer; "Our Manufacturing and Commercial Interests,"—Response by the Hon. N. B. Judd; "Our City and State,"—Response by Gov. Beveridge and Mayor Colvin; "The Army and Navy of the United Sates,"—Response by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan; "Our Sister Societies,"—Response from Sister Societies; "The Press,"—Response by Hermann Raster.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD.

Chicago Railroad Managers Preparing to Take Part in the Fight.

Probability that Judge Treat will Refuse to Make His Injunction Perpetual.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.—Although active hostilities in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad war were not resumed to-day, and the affairs of the road remain as they were yesterday, each party claiming possession of the road, the lans for the future conduct of the war are widening and deepening. It is rumored to-night, so vaguely however that I cannot give names, that it will ultimately result in a fight between rival

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS LEADING INTO CHICAGO.

It is claimed that the appointment of Mr. Hinckley was in the interest of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the intention being to run the Gilman Road in connection with the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, connecting the Chicago & Alton to Chicago. Upon this claim is based the rumor that a certain powerful corporation, with which the Gilman Road has at times had running arrangements, has already signified a purpose to enter the lists against the Receiver and his party; and to that end, it is further rumored that its representatives will be here to-morrow to lend their moral and physical support in aid of the suit, to make the injunction granted by Judge Treat perpetual.

JUDGE TREAT'S DECISION ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

All the interest in the case seems now to centre in the United States District Court, and the decision of Judge Treat is looked for with great anxiety. There are those who question his jurisdiction in the matter, and the whole case may summarily end in his court with his declining to take jurisdiction of the cause; but it would be folly to predict that that would be an end of the fight. If, as is surmised, the fight widens, there are other expedients for delay which will be invoked.

MR. HINCKLEY

is so confident of his success that his is preparing to make a tour of inspection along the line on next Wednesday, to get an idea of the property and the condition of the road. Mr. Hinckley says that he has been operating the road to-day, and will continue to do so. It is alleged that it was Mr. Hinckley's appointment that caused the proceedings which were commenced after Judge Tipton's decree. If Col. Morgan had been appointed sole Receiver, such was the confidence in him that every one would have acquiesced,—at least this is the information I get from those who represent the interests involved.

S. H. MELVIN

returned to this city this morning from St. Louis, to which point he went last Friday on business. He says his going had nothing to do with the attachment issued against him. In reply to the question propounded to him by your correspondent, I learned to-day what has not yet appeared, that it had been arranged in Bloomington, before ex-Gov. Palmer arrived there last Saturday, that in case he was required to furnish bail for a future appearance the entire bar had unanimously agreed to go on his bail bond, in addition to whom Messrs. Jesse Fell, Dr. Worrell, and O. H. Gridley had offered their names.

BLOOMINGTON GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 1.—No new feature has been developed in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad war. There is a whispered rumor here, and it is given merely as such, that the affairs of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD,

if investigated as deeply, would reveal much the same condition as has been exposed in the case now in litigation. The report has been circulated that a Receiver had been appointed for the Indianapolis road, but investigation failed to confirm it.

The Contempt Case at Bloomington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.—As everything touching the G. & C. R. R. controversy is of interest, and especially that part of it which relates to the attachment for contempt of ex-Gov. Palmer, John Mayo Palmer, O. M. Shepard, G. N. Black, and S. H. Melvin by Judge Tipton, I send you a full synopsis of the proceedings.

It has been stated in these dispatches that the parties visited Bloomington on Saturday, accompanied by A. L. Barret, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of this county, and appeared in court in accordance with the summons. After remaining there some time, it was discovered that the affidavit of Mr. Hinckley, the Receiver, upon which the writs had issued, had been taken from the files by H. C. Crawford, Esq., probably inadvertently, and could not be produced. After the conclusion of a cause pending before the Judge, ex-Gov. Palmer addressed the Court by permission, and said, substantially, that he and his partner and other gentlemen appeared in obedience of the order of the Court, supposing that some technical contempt involving the determination of some property-right only; that he was not only surprised, but humiliated, to find that the charge against them was predicated upon a personal disrespect of the Court and contempt of its process. He had supposed that had the contempt consisted of a violation of property-right, time would be necessary to prepare a defense, but that he and the gentlemen who accompanied him were prepared then to purge themselves of any willful contempt or disrespect of the Court, and would waive written interrogatories, and were prepared at once to answer such questions as the court or State's Attorney might choose to propound to them. The parties were then examined in the following order: Gov. Palmer being first called upon, was desired to state his connection with the possession of the road, which he did by saying that the firm of which he was the senior member had taken possession of the road by the direction of, and for the protection of, the interests of Messrs. Scott and Jewett, the Trustees named in the mortgage of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, in pursuance of the express power contained in the mortgage; that all the acts that had been done, which were alleged to have been an interference with the Receiver, were performed under his advice and direction as counsel for the Trustees. His connection and that of his junior partner, who was here to speak for himself, with the matter was that of attorneys acting upon their views of the law and duties to their clients, and none other.

The next gentleman called on was J. Mayo Palmer, Esq., who, on being interrogated, said that he was the junior member of the firm representing the Trustees; that he had performed such acts and took such responsibilities as pertained to the junior occupying such peculiar relations to his senior, and desired to state that he coincided with his senior from a personal examination of the authorities upon which the course of action of the firm could, in his opinion, be clearly sustained.

G. N. Black, Esq., then said that he was the Treasurer of the said railroad, and that, when called upon by the Receiver, who requested him to surrender the Treasurer's books, had stated to him that he would take the advice of counsel before action, which he did, and was advised by Gov. Palmer that, under the circumstances, it was not advisable for him to comply with the demands of the Receiver, but that afterwards, upon further consultation, though convinced of his right under a proper construction of the decree to retain the books, it being of but little importance, it was determined to surrender the books, and Gov. Palmer to so advise the Receiver.

Mr. Shepard said that he had been placed in charge of the road by written request and order from John M. and John Mayo Palmer, the attorneys for the Trustees, on the evening of the 28th of November, with directions to refer any one who should question his authority to them. That when Mr. Hinckley demanded possession of him on the morning of the 28th of November, he referred him to Gov. Palmer, who was then present in the depot. He had obeyed the directions of the Trustees, given by them through their attorneys faithfully.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Hon. Robert Williams and the Hon. Lawrence Weldon, who are the recognized rival leaders of the McLean County Bar, arose and stated to the Court that they desired to be heard on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Williams first addressed the Court, and stated, in substance, that in his opinion all of the defendants, upon the testimony, were clearly purged of any intentional disrespect or contempt of court or its process. It was clear that as to Mr. Black, if he had anything that should be delivered to the Receivers, upon which point, under the circumstances, he (Williams) admitted himself to be in doubt. The proposal of Mr. Black, after consultation with his legal adviser, upon whose advice his acquaintance with the gentleman had taught him any one might safely rely to deliver the same, certainly purged him of any contempt.

As to Mr. Shepard, he only acted under the orders of the Trustees, communicated through their attorneys, upon whom the responsibilities of his acts should rest.

As to young Mr. Palmer, our acquaintance with the Governor, and that of your Honor, should satisfy you and us where the responsibility, as between them, should rest. It seemed to him that the only question in the case was, whether Gov. Palmer had committed a contempt of the court. He had known him for years, and had learned to respect him in the capacities in which he had acted as a skillful General, as a faithful Governor, as an eminent lawyer, and as an honest man. He felt convinced that the mere statement of Gov. Palmer would satisfy the Court that no intentional disrespect or contempt was intended by him. In his opinion, the advice of Gov. Palmer to his clients, and the course he had taken to protect their rights, was not only honestly given, but correct as matter of law.

Mr. Weldon then said that he took great pleasure in addressing the Court, by its permission, on behalf of the distinguished defendant, for he fully agreed with his brother Williams in saying that the only question, if any could be said to exist in this case, was whether Gov. Palmer was guilty of a contempt. He felt himself upon ticklish ground, because, if the doctrine was once established that an attorney who made a mistake of law, in advising his client, was guilty of contempt, in a short time it would make a clean sweep of the whole Bar, or would result in the termination of the glorious uncertainties of the law, and then our, as Othello's, occupation would be gone; and if the same rule applied to the Judges, we might be relieved of the difficulty by having none left to commit. But, seriously, he agreed with his brother Williams in expressing his conviction that the law of the case was with Gov. Palmer. He understood the rule to be that no one not a party to a suit was bound by a decree made in such suit. He further understood that a mortgagee, Trustee, or other party in possession under title which was, or which was claimed to be, paramount to the title or claim of the parties to the suit, would not be disturbed in his possession by a Receiver appointed in a controversy to settle the rights of such subordinate claimants. In this case it was apparent that if the bondholders who are represented by the Trustees named in the mortgage have any rights they are paramount to the rights of any of the parties, whether the Railroad Company or the stockholders. Somebody has invested money in the bonds of this Company; they are not to be prejudiced by any squabbles between the stockholders,—and especially is this true when they are not parties to this suit, nor have their rights been adjudicated upon. He early learned that every man had a right to his day in court. The bondholders, represented by the Trustees, who are non-residents, had resorted, as they had a right to do, to the Federal court for the protection of their rights. He certainly could not see how Gov. Palmer, as a faithful lawyer, could have advised any other course than he had in this case.

The only remaining question was whether Gov. Palmer, having been of counsel for the Railroad Company, could, with propriety, act for the Trustees in the assertion of their rights. It seemed to him that after the Court had determined to appoint a Receiver, which action he opposed as long as he could, his right and duty to protect the interest of clients, whose rights were paramount and in no wise affected by the decree, left him no other course to adopt than that which he had pursued.

Judge Tipton then said that he felt it to be his duty to enforce the decree of his court, and, if necessary for that purpose, to emply the whole police force of the State. That he differed with counsel in supposing that persons not parties to the suit were not bound by the decree. That the decree of a court of competent jurisdiction appointing a Receiver bound the whole world.

After discussing the facts of the case, he proceeded to say that, as to Mr. Black, he should require of him not to interfere with the Receiver in the discharge of his duties,—otherwise he would commit him. Mr. Black said that he had not and did not intend to interfere with the Receiver. The Court thereupon discharged Mr. Black.

Similar remarks were addressed to Mr. Shepard, who, after some hesitation, and by the advice of Gov. Palmer, said that he would not interfere with the Receiver. He was then discharged.

John Mayo Palmer was then discharged, and the Court then said it only remains to be settled whether Gov. Palmer will continue to interfere with the Receiver.

Gov. Palmer said that he had been a practicing lawyer for thirty years, that he was the senior of most of the gentlemen of the bar present, that in the course of that long practice he had never been charged or even suspected, as he hoped, of any disrespect or contempt of any court. If the Court asked him whether he meant to personally interfere with or obstruct the Receiver appointed by the Court, or acting as the attorney of the defendants to the suit before this Court to place any obstacles in the way of the Receiver, he would state to the Court that, in his younger days, he had thought it necessary to fight the battles of his client both in and out of court, but that advancing years had taught him that it was quite sufficient to protect the interest of his clients in the courts and by legal process; that he cheerfully disavowed any purpose personally, or as the attorney of any of the defendants before this Court to interfere with the Receiver; but if the Court asked him whether he meant, as the attorney of the Trustees or of any other clients, to take such acion, and to pursue such cour se as his judgment dictated, whether in this or any other court, or by their process, he trusted that he should perform the duties of an honest lawyer.

The Court thereupon stated that he only referred to personal interference, and then entered an order for the discharge of ex-Gov. Palmer.

The Court appeared to act with the greatest fairness, and seemed to be greatly relieved that he could, while maintaining the dignity of the Court, discharge the defendants from their supposed contempt.

It is proper to say, in this connection, that the distinguished counsel who appeared for the defendants in this case did so voluntarily.

The defendants in this case arrived home on Sunday morning on the 5:15 train.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The damp and rainy weather of the past day or two has afflicted nearly every one in the city, and the man or woman who hasn't a cold doesn't amount to much. Operatic artists, being human, are as liable as other people to take colds, and the result has been that both Miss Kellogg and Miss Van Zandt found themselves with sore throats yesterday morning, necessitating a postponement of the opening until this evening, when "Martha" will be given, with Miss Kellogg and Mrs. Seguin in the cast. In this connection we give place to the following letter from Miss Kellogg:

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.

To the Public:

May I be allowed to express my deep regrets that I was compelled to offer only disappointment, last evening, to the many friends who came forward to welcome me, and my first efforts in English opera, in this city.

It may still be necessary to claim your indulgence in the part of *Martha*, which I sing this evening, and I can only hope that my efforts may equal my good will. Very sincerely. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

The Apollo Club gave its sixth reception to its associate members, last evening, at the Kingsbury Music Hall. Notwithstanding the wretched weather, the hall was well filled with a very brilliant audience, showing that in the midst of all other attractions, this favorite Club still retains its hold upon the music-lovers of the city. The programme was one of the best the Club has yet given, embracing for choral numbers, the "Et Incarnatus" of Neukomm, with its massive and solid harmony; "The Hostess' Daughter," a very expressive and closely-wrought part-song by the English composer, Sir Henry Smart; two exquisite little gems, Mueller's "Serenade" and Niels Gade's "Spring Song;" the second version of Liszt's stirring and picturesque "Ritterlied;" and Abt's rollicking song, "The Cheerful Wanderer." The Club acquitted itself in its usual excellent manner, except in the "Ritterlied," where both tenors and bassos are responsible for a few slips in the time. The bassos, as usual, were out in full force, but the weather has told upon the more susceptible tenor voices, and some of them were necessarily absent, so that the balance was not as perfect as it has been at previous concerts. On the whole, however, the singing gave great satisfaction, and there was a very general expression of opinion among the associate members that it was one of the pleasantest concerts of the series. Mrs. Fannie Goodwin Lunt had the soprano solos of the evening. Her selections were made with excellent taste, and her singing was greeted very heartily by the audience. Mr. Goodwillie's fine voice found ample play in a rather severe solo, "Love and Faithfulness," by Marschner, and also in the duo for baritone and bass, Sieber's "Fisherman," in which Mr. Sloan took the bass part, the two gentlemen rendering it very effectively. The remaining number on the programme was a Mozart quintette, full of reminiscences of "Figaro" and "Don Juan," which was not only very beautiful in itself, but was specially attractive by its novel combination of instruments—the piano (Mr. Fuchs), oboe (Mr. Baireuter), clarinet (Mr. Zeuch), fagotte (Mr. Ulricci), and horn (Mr. Mueller). The quintette was in three movements, and, although rather long, was listened to throughout with intense satisfaction, and greeted with hearty applause.

THE CAMILLA URSO CONCERT.

The Camilla Urso Concert Troupe will give the musical entertainment of the Star Course, this evening, at Kingsbury Music Hall, with the following programme:

PART I.

1. Piano Solo—"Rondo Capriccioso"....Mendelssohn
Mr. Sauret.
2. Duett for Tenor and Basso—"Love and War".Cooke
Messrs. Tom Karl and Thomas.
3. Song—"Once Again"....Sullivan
Miss Edith Abell.
4. Romanza—"Longing"....Cowen
Dedicated to and sung by Mr. Tom Karl.
5. Violin Solo—"Rondo Papageno"....Ernst
Camilla Urso.
6. Serenade—"Sweet Be Thy Repose". J. R. Thomas
Mr. J. R. Thomas.

PART II.

7. Piano Solo—Concert Capriccio.
Mr. Sauret.
8. Ballad—"I Love My Love"....Pinsuti
Miss Edith Abell.
9. Song—"The Shades of Evening Closed Around"....Clay
Mr. Tom Karl.
10. Violin Solo—"The Witches' Dance"....Paganini
Camilla Urso.
11. Aria from "Cinderella"—"Ye Tormentors".Rossini
Mr. J. R. Thomas.
12. Trio—"Y Naviganti" (The Navigators).Randegger
Miss Abell, Messrs. Karl and Thomas.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The disagreeable character of the evening prevented such an audience at McVicker's Theatre as one would have supposed from the circumstances of the case, although the house was nearly as full as it has been since the panic began. Lotta was, when she last played in Chicago, so well established a favorite that her return, after more than three years' absence, insured a warm welcome. On her appearance last evening, she was received with a hearty round of applause, and bowed her acknowledgments. "Little Nell," if we remember accurately, was the last piece in which she played during her last visit, and it was repeated last evening. Her absence abroad has not materially altered her. She is still as fresh and vivacious and full of spirits as ever, makes as much out of *The Marchioness* as she ever did, and pleased the audience as before. Her voice has mellowed a little, and she has improved in many ways, while at the same time she has lost nothing in her hold upon the public favor. The performance was smooth and even, and the mounting in the style for which McVicker's Theatre has been noted so long. A more extended notice will be given on another occasion.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company began their second week last evening at Mr. Gardiner's West Side theatre, the piece being "Sinbad." This has already been given in Chicago, but there are some new features about it, which won the approval of an audience which was good under the circumstances. Chicago people do not appear to weary of burlesque so long as pretty faces, admirably displayed figures, and occasional good singing accompany it. The bill will be changed Thursday evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

There was a good audience in the little minstrel-house on Monroe street last evening, and it was amply repaid for venturing out in such inclement weather by the burnt-cork burlesquers. Cotton's and Arlington's comic songs were repeatedly encored, and the ballads sung by Messrs. Fredericks and Surridge were given with feeling and appreciated by the audience. The two farces were capital, and were heartily enjoyed. When people nowadays want to laugh they go to Myers'; and if Cotton, Kemble, Arlington, Rice, and their companions cannot give them cause for merriment, no combination known to minstrelsy can. There will be the same bill for the rest of the week.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

It was rumored yesterday that Henry Greenebaum had bought, or was trying to buy, the *Post*, in order to secure the city printing, which is too good a thing to let out of the family.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hahnemann Hospital will be held in the parlors of that institution at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Councilors of the Hospital for Women and Children will be held at the hospital, corner of Paulina and Adams streets, at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Presbyterian preaching has been recently introduced at South Englewood, as a regular afternoon service, the Rev. S. T. Davis, formerly of Kansas, officiating.

A man named Alexander Jones was arrested yesterday on a writ issued by Justice Banyon, on behalf of one John Forge, for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

The grand game of billiards between Garnier and Cyrille Dion, 600 points, at $2,000 a side, comes off this evening, at New York. Dispatches will be received at Foley's every half-hour.

Mrs. Michael Gallagher, of No. 21 East Erie street, while riding in an Archer avenue car, yesterday, had her pocket picked of $5 in currency and a gold chain and locket worth $20.

Divioli Page was caught in the act of tapping the till of George Lasis, of West Madison street. He plead guilty before Justice Scully, and was held to the Criminal Court in bail of $200.

Mary Smith, Sarah Jane Brown, and Kate Carroll are three white women who have been living with negroes for some time past. Yesterday Banyon sent them all to the Bridewell for six months.

Hezekiah Berger charges Edward Milligan with stealing his watch and chain from him. The latter denies the soft impeachment, and Banyon will search for the truth this morning. Milligan is under bail of $500.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Chicago Police Mutual Aid and Benevolent Society will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Sixth Precinct Station-House. All the Trustees are urgently requested to attend.

A young man named Benjamin Hendrickson was arrested yesterday as an accessory to the garroting of Ezekiel Bergen, Saturday night last, at the corner of State and Fourteenth streets, and lodged in the Armory.

An interesting mission school of 150 pupils has been recently started in connection with the Presbyterian Church at the car-works on Fifty-first street. Evening services are also held by the Rev. S. T. Davis.

Marcus Smith and the Rev. J. H. Burns organized a Sunday-school in the County Poor-House, last Sunday, of 150 scholars. They are in need of books and papers, for which they will be very thankful, and which may be forwarded to L. R. Lines.

At a quarter past 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rear of a one-story frame house, No. 451 Elston avenue, owned by J. B. Morris, and occupied as a butcher-shop by Jacob Baer. The loss, which was small, was covered by insurance.

The Joliet *Republican* notices the arrest, in this city, Saturday last, of John C. Stevenson, a defaulting contractor of that town. He has had a hearing before a Justice of the Peace, and has been committed to jail to await trial before the Circuit Court of Will County.

The young people of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, corner of Throop and Mitchell streets, assisted by the ladies of the church, will hold a Fair and Christmas Bazaar, beginning Dec. 16. They ask their friends to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Officer Schmidt arrested a young man in a pawnshop, near the Union Street Station. He saw him enter it with a very handsome light overcoat. The youth was not able to satisfactorily explain how he came into possession of the coat, and was locked up to await developments.

Mr. Greensfelder, the Boston member of the Chicago firm of Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co., was not so severely injured as a paragraph in a recent issue would lead the reader to suppose. An explosion of gas in his cellar inflicted some painful burns, from which he will speedily recover.

Dennis Redding was arrested last summer for robbery, and put in a cell with a young man sentenced to the Bridewell for two months. He exchanged clothes with him, and went to making brick, while the authorities thought he had escaped. Saturday Dennis was arrested, and his case continued till to-day, under bail of $500.

Lieut.-Col. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., having been transferred from this Military Division to that of the Atlantic, Col. Richard C. Drum has been assigned to duty as Adjutant-General to fill the vacancy. The change is announced in General Orders No. 4, from the headquarters of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan.

Mrs. French, who lived at No. 157 North Jefferson street, and who was severely injured on the evening of the 19th of last month by being thrown from the railroad track by a Chicago & Northwestern engine, died at her house Saturday afternoon. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, a verdict of accidental death being returned.

The work on the outer harbor has been suspended for the season. During the summer the pier has been extended 1,100 feet, making 4,200 feet in all. This pier, or breakwater, is 3,000 feet from shore, and in 22 feet of water. Col. Houston estimates that $200,000 will be required to finish the harbor, which will then be the best upon the lakes.

The exercise of the second graduating class of 1873 of the County Normal School will be held in the school building at Englewood on the 19th of this month. The programme will consist of orations, essays, and selected readings, with vocal and instrumental music. On the evening of the 18th the Hon. Schuyler Colfax will address the graduating class.

It was only last week that it was stated that Eugene Moriarty had twice appeared before the South Side Police Court. He was promptly on hand again yesterday morning, charged by L. A. Hopkins, who keeps a laundry at No. 73 Monroe street, with stealing a package of clothes from his delivery-wagon. The case was continued till to-day, when the facts will be brought out.

Mr. J. C. Fallis, a gentleman who proclaims himself a bookkeeper of thirty years' experience, announces a lecture on "The Struggle of Life," to be delivered in the Methodist Church Block this evening. Being drawn from his own personal observation and experience, he feels confident that the lecture will interest the 10,000 employed and 2,000 unemployed clerks of the city.

The Executive Committee of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary held a meeting yesterday morning, at which a letter was read from the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson, acceptingt he chair of Christian Apologetics in that institution. A letter was also read from the Rev. J. M. Faris, accepting the financial agency of the Seminary. This completes the working machinery of that excellent School of the Prophets.

A man named Peter Wolf, while at work yesterday afternoon on the new Catholic church which is building at the corner of Paulina and Indiana streets, stepped from a scaffold and fell to the ground, a distance of about fifty feet. When picked up he was found to be senseless, and bleeding and frothing at the mouth. A doctor was sent for, and at once pronounced the case hopeless. The unfortunate man died in about fifteen minutes, and his body was removed to his late home, No. 659 South Halsted street.

A colored woman got on a Milwaukee train yesterday, and left a parcel, telling the conductor she would be back in a few minutes. The train left without the woman, and, before the train arrived at Chicago, the bundle was found to contain a healthy, squalling, 25-pound quadroon baby, about 18 months old. The conductor handed the interesting parcel to Officer Hickey, at the railway station, telling him the mother would be along by the next train. This was an error, however, as the little waif is still in the hands of the police.

Mr. Sloan, Fire Reporter for the Board of Underwriters, has submitted his report for the month of November. The gist of the document is contained in the following figures: Number of alarms, 38; number of "still" alarms, 2; loss, $41,760; loss to insurance, $12,455; insurance involved, $180,700. Mr. Sloan suggests that the Common Council should require, by law, that the interior of every store be exposed to view from the sidewalk, by panes of glass arranged about 5 feet high in the doors and shutters. He believes that this would put a stop in a measure to incendiary fires.

The school teachers having been informed last Saturday, when they were paid off, that they might not receive any money until the end of January, if then, a reporter called upon Mr. Johnston, the Clerk of the Board of Education, to learn the reason for this statement. He was informed by that gentleman that it was deemed advisable, in view of the bare possibility of the present financial embarrassment preventing the collection of the school rents, to warn the teachers beforehand of such a possible, though not probable, contingency, in order that they might be prepared should it occur.

A grand shooting tournament will be held at Dexter Park on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of this month, under the auspices of the Kennicott and Prairie Clubs, and with Mr. William Wachter as manager. None but amateurs or gentlemen will be permitted to participate. On the first day, the shooting will be for sweepstakes purses. A splendid medal, emblematic of the State championship, will be the prize on the second day, and the sport on the third will be open to all. The rules and entries will be published later in the week, together with the handicaps, which are making by Messrs. Abner Price and W. T. Johnson.

Three inquests were held by the Coroner yesterday. One of them was at No. 569 South Halsted street, on the body of John Fitzgerald, a married man, Irish, 43 years of age, who in a drunken spree ended his existence by taking laudanum, which he persuaded the druggist was intended as an anodyne for his horse. The second was held on the body of Charles Rall, at the Morgue, the particulars of whose death we gave in yesterday's paper. The third inquest was also held at the Morgue, on the body of John Ryan, who died from the effects of over-stimulation. Verdicts of suicide were returned in the first two cases, and one of death from excessive drinking in the third.

The petition for the repeal of the Sunday ordinance circulated in this city by the Personal Liberty League several months ago, and which received the signatures of several thousand people, was to have been presented to the new Council last evening, but, after mature deliberation, it was thought best not to do so on account of the clause in the same, pledging the saloon-keepers to keep closed during Sunday forenoon, if allowed to keep open during the afternoon. It has been decided by the chief member of the Liberty League to take no action in the matter, since the People's Party elected enough Aldermen to carry any measure they choose, and among them enough saloon-keepers to introduce the proper ordinance for the repeal of the Sunday law. Several of these Aldermen stated that nothing will be done in regard to the matter until after the confirmation of the Mayor's nomination.

A meeting of the Presbytery of Chicago was held yesterday morning in the rooms of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association. The Rev. Dr. Hurd presided. The Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against the Rev. B. H. Blackwell, by H. H. Ashmun and others, submitted an exonerating report, which was unanimously concurred in, and ordered printed in the *Interior*. The Rev. G. H. Pool was invited to a seat as a corresponding member. Mr. J. K. Wilson's request for a letter of dismissal was referred to a committee consisting of the Revs. D. S. Johnson and W. M. Blackburn. A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Home Missions to commission the Rev. E. R. Davis to act as Presbyterial Missionary, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. The meeting then adjourned until the last Tuesday of December, which will convene at the same place.

A melancholy accident happened at the store of Hibbard & Spencer, Nos. 30 and 32 Lake street, yesterday afternoon, the victim being John H. Couch, a youth of 18, son of the Hon. William Couch, of Waterloo, Iowa, who is at present living near the corner of Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue. The young man was employed in running the elevator, and, in answer to a call, went up to the third story. He stepped on to that floor to speak with an acquaintance, leaving the elevator stationary, so that he could re-enter it. While thus engaged, some one below lowered the machine, but it seems young Couch did not notice it. After transacting his business, he stepped backward toward the hatchway before the person with whom he had been speaking could interfere, and fell to the bottom, a distance of over thirty feet. He struck on the back of his head, and was so severely injured that he cannot live.

A private watchman named Donohue, whose beat is south of Twenty-second street and west of Wentworth avenue, reported at the Second Precinct Station yesterday morning, that at about 3 o'clock that morning, while passing the corner of Twenty-eighth and Garibaldi streets, he was shot at by a man standing on the corner, the ball passing through the breast. Donohue stated that he ran after his assailant, and fired two shots at him, but with what effect he could not tell. Officer Leonard, who was near at the time of the alleged shooting, ran in the same direction, but failed to see anyone but the watchman. Donohue claimed that this assailant at the time of the shooting, was standing about eighteen feet from him. Leonard, however, says that Donahue's coat was burned and torn in such a manner as to show that the pistol was held within a few inches of it, and he expresses an opinion that the whole story is a dodge for a cheap advertisement on Donahue's part.

REFORMS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Now that the Board of Education has under consideration the subject of the reduction of the school-hours, it is to be hoped that they will not leave it until the reform is thorough and complete.

There seems to be a disposition to lessen the number of hours, with the danger of overlooking two of the most important objects of the change: the relieving in some degree the school-pressure that must last each day as long as the school lasts, no matter how long the intermission may be between the morning and afternoon sessions; and the necessity of giving each child greater opportunity to enjoy in freedom the fresh air and sunshine, which can best be accomplished by disposing of school-duties as early in the day as possible.

In Boston, but five hours are demanded for school-attendance,—from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 4 p. m., with half-holidays every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

In New York, five hours are also deemed sufficient; and it may be added here, that, in that city, it is no new experiment, but a long-established usage. The arrangement of hours differs somewhat from that in Boston, being from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., with the usual intermission of 20 minutes at half-past 10, and one at noon lasting one hour.

It the latter arrangement it may be objected that it does not give the children time enough to eat their dinners and be in a proper condition for study. To this it may be said that a large number of the families of school children do not dine till later in the day, 5 or 6 o'clock; but if, for the number who do eat their heartiest meals in the middle of the day, the change might prove an inconvenience, it would scarcely count against the greater advantages to the whole number. Besides, by accepting the plan of two half-days, or by such children taking a lunch, the objection would be lessened.

There really seems to be no good reason for the difference existing in the arrangement of school-hours between the High School pupils and the little ones. It would seem that, if the difference should be made at all, it should be the reverse of what it now is. If five hours of study are enough for the maturer minds of the graduate school, how much more likely is it to be ample for the young scholar whose mind is yet undisciplined, who learns by memory, rather than reason, and who acquires by present light without the aid of precedent or comparison? What our young children cannot learn in five hours a day had certainly better be left to some future time.

There are doubtless some insane parents who, blinded to any needs of their children but that they should out-vie all others of their own age, would increase, rather than mitigate, the brick-and-straw bondage wherein their children serve. There are others who, having no faith in their own home-culture, think that, so long as their children are at school, they are out of the way and out of harm. Perhaps their object would be better attained by sending their offspring to a reform school, which our public schools certainly are not.

The danger is not so much that our children will be taught too little, as that they will be taught too much. Four hours of well-directed study with fresh, buoyant minds, would be certainly worth more than six of wearisome, impatient application.

With all the facilities now afforded for education, abundance of books and teachers, together with the incentives offered to superior scholarship, we seem threatened with the danger of becoming a nation of educated dunces. And it is becoming almost a notorious fact, that a large proportion of the men of mark on the world's stage are those whose early culture was neglected, whose education, such as it is, was acquired by attrition rather than tuition, to whom motherwit supplies the lack of schooling. And it is no less the fact, that many among those who are subordinates in the world's business, and among the totally-inefficient, are those who, in early life, were studious in their schools and foremost in their classes.

A one-sided development does not do in any case. "A sound mind in a sound body" is needed; and, to secure both, there must be a distribution of culture. It must not all tend to the brain, to the sacrifice of the body, or we have an intellectual machine; nor must it be the reverse, or we have an ignoramus; but to cultivate both, there must be time for both.

We plead for the laboring man, who, under the old regime, was but a worn-out drudge from excessive physical labor, and ask that he shall be allowed some time wherein he may improve his hitherto neglected mind; that his life may have other and higher aims than to work, and eat, and sleep. Let us not be less considerate of our children, the children of to-day; and, in the name of all that depends upon them as men and women of the future, let us resist the present tendency to develop the brain and stultify the body, to produce intellectual deformities, to fill the world with people whose heads are storehouses of second-hand knowledge, without the physical energy or moral force to use it or to acquire other knowledge.

An English woman, visiting this country, wrote home that "All the school-girls looked sick." But only mothers know of the restless, troubled sleep, of the headaches, of the nervousness, of their young daughters and sons; for class-pride will prey even upon many a boy's sturdy nature.

Now, in all this, there cannot be implied a word of censure for the teachers. They do their duty conscientiously and faithfully, and deserve more encouragement than they always get. But the time has certainly come when, under the method and perfection of discipline in the schools, and the faithfulness of teachers, fewer hours may be directed to study with profit; and this we urge most earnestly. C.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says:

The importance of obtaining and publishing accurate statistics, not only of the ages, sexes, and ports of arrival, but of the nationalities and occupations of the large and increasing number of immigrants, has imposed additional duties on this division. Special efforts have been made to induce greater accuracy on the part of those who originally record the data, so that the compilations published by the Bureau may be full and trustworthy. The importance to our country of this annual influx of foreign-born citizens requires more than ordinary care in the presentation of the facts. Probably no emigrants from Continental Europe have been more valued or more warlmy welcomed than those who have come from Scandinavian countries. As translations of the report have been published in the German and French languages, it seems not only proper, but in a high degree desirable, that the natives of these foreign countries should be supplied with information in their own tongue in regard to the United States.

Yielding to a request which has for several years been pressed with great urgency, a translation of the report into the Swedish language has been made, and will be submitted at an early day to Congress, with the recommendation that 50,000 copies be printed for distribution in Scandinavian countries. An urgent demand has also been made for the translation of the report into the Slavic tongue, which is spoken not only in Russia and Poland, but in Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia, countries from which streams of emigration would flow to the United States if the necessary information were supplied to those contemplating removal from their native soil. The English edition of 10,000 copies, printed by order of Congress for gratuitous distribution in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is nearly exhausted, and a further issue of 5,000 copies of this report, with a map of the United States, is urgently recommended. As the report has been stereotyped, the cost of the paper, press-work, and stitching would be small in amount. At no period has the demand for this document been more urgent than at present, and at no time have the benefits resulting from its circulation in that country been so marked as in the recent past.

The number of male immigrants from England, Scotland, and Wales during the last fiscal year was almost exactly the same as in the preceding one, being 51,121 in 1862 and 51,144 in 1871, and yet the increase in the skilled occupations of the adults over 1871 was 2,681. The greatest increase was exhibited in the following trades:

Blacksmiths, an increase of 92; boiler-makers, 36; brick-makers, 48; carpenters, 376, and joiners, 534; dyers, 22; gardeners, 107; jewelers, 46; manufacturers, 93; masons, 726; millers, 60; miners, 549; molders, 82; painters, 179; plumbers, 98; printers, 61; saddlers, 30; shoemakers, 160; spinners, 120; tailors, 38; weavers, 316, and wheelwrights, 74.

The immigrants from England included, also, many small farmers and some professional and business men, bringing with them ready money to invest in United States bonds and in farm stock. Indeed, the inquiries of parties who desire to purchase lands, either for themselves or for small companies of intending immigrants, have been so extensive as to considerably increase the correspondence of the Bureau. The total number of persons of foreign birth who, in the year ended June 30, 1873, decided to make the United States their future home is 459,803, of whom 275,792 were males and 184,011 females, being an increase of 54,997, or 13¼ per cent over the immigration of the fiscal year of 1872. The largest increase from any country was 25,734, or 18 1-5 per cent, from Germany; while from England the excess over the previous year was 5,037, or 7½ per cent, and from Ireland 8,612, or 12½ per cent. The increase from France was nearly 59 per cent, being 9,317 in 1872, and 14,798 in 1873. If the average value of an immigrant, as stated by the undersigned in the report above referred to, be $800, the economical value of this addition to our population in the past year amounts to $367,842,400. It is respectfully submitted that so large an augmentation of our national wealth will justify the expenditure of a sum sufficient for the diffusion of such information as will serve to increase the volume of this tide of immigration.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Daylight Through the Mountain—The Final Blast—Scenes and Incidents of the Remarkable Event.

North Adams, Mass. (Nov. 27), Dispatch to the Boston Post.

Preparations for the opening have been going on for a considerable time, and several months ago the contractors had pretty definitely settled the point that the all-important blast was to be made on Thanksgiving Day. So fully was this estimate verified that on Tuesday evening but fourteen feet of rock remained to be penetrated, and arrangements were at once made for the final explosion. Twenty-four holes of the ordinary size were sunk to a depth of about twelve feet each, twelve of them facing in each direction. One of these holes was passed entirely through the barrier of rock Tuesday evening, but, as it was no more than two inches in diameter, it practically amounted to no more than a proof that the nice calculations of the engineers were correct, but its principal use was to allow the passage of a wire, by means of which the heavy charges of nitro-glycerine could be exploded on each front simultaneously. When the work had been brought to this stage of advancement, word was sent to the various parties closely interested in the project requesting their attendance this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Among those to respond were Senator Johnson, of Boston, Chairman of the Hoosac Tunnel Committee, and four of his associates in the same body; Col. Granger and Messrs. Osborn, Woods, and Whitman. Col. H. W. Wilson and other members of the Legislature were also present. The majority of this party left Boston this morning, and arrived at the Tunnel shortly after 1 o'clock. Here, through the courtesy of Mr. Shanly, oil-cloth suits were supplied to each, and then the entire company, together with many others who were waiting, found seats on the low cars that are used for tunnel traffic. The smoky little engine at once started off, and soon the cheers of the waiting crowd that watched its disappearance were lost in the strange, reverberating rattle that sounds from the swiftly-revolving wheels. The opening of the tunnel is beautifully ornamented with huge icicles depending from the roof, and numerous glittering spires of the same material springing from the floor, gave to the entrance a wierd, fantastic appearance. A short distance within, however, the ice disappeared entirely, and the temperature fell to an almost spring-time figure. The party was hurried on until within 1,000 feet or so of the central shaft, where the train stopped and the company proceeded further on foot, picking their way among the fragments of rock by the aid of numerous lanterns.

At the central shaft Mr. Walter Shanly was found, together with a large number of workmen and others awaiting the arrival of the party. Word was at once given for all present to prepare for the coming shock and eight minutes were given for them to dispose of themselves satisfactorily. Most of the party at once made a rush for sheltered spots, being warned by old miners that the greatest force of the explosion would be felt in the middle of the tunnel. The amount of nitro-glycerine to be exploded by the electric discharge was 150 pounds, or about twice the usual amount, and it was expected that the concussion would be fearful. Mr. Shanly himself took charge of the battery, which was to originate the eventful spark and which was situated near the central shaft, and while all others were cowering before the expected shock, he stood proudly erect, as if conscious that another moment was to witness the complete triumph of the great project so near to his heart.

At last the anxiously expected signal was given, and then followed a moment of almost painful suspense, amid silence so perfect that the faint splash of the water dripping from the roof could be heard for rods away. This was only for an instant, however, for before the mind could fairly note the ominous change, a terrific volume of sound came tearing and thundering down the tunnel with a force that actually seemed material. Lights were blown out by the sweep of air that followed, and for half a minute the flinty walls of the cavern rung with the scarcely diminished report of the tremendous explosion, while an almost irresistible power seemed to be forcing every beholder down to its rocky bed. As soon as breath could be found, a great cry of rejoicing arose from every throat, and all made a rush forward, but Mr. Shanly waved them back, and insisted that no advance be made until tidings came from the glycerine man; then followed questions and surmises as to the result of the blast. And ever and anon cheers would arise, blended with a Babel of other sounds, until it almost seemed that one was having a view of pandemonium, a fancy that was hightened by the unearthly glare of the hundreds of torches. Amid the general confusion, Mr. Shanly almost alone seemed unmoved, but he was not thoroughly assured that the blast had had the desired effect, for as yet no perceptible change in the air current was manifest. Despite the efforts of several of the officials, the anxious throng pressed slowly forward through the foot or more of water that covered the floor of the tunnel, and all were anxiously straining their eyes into the gloom ahead, in the hope of seeing the wished-for messenger from the front. At last a glimmer of light appeared in the distance, and again a cheer rung from every throat. The word was soon passed along the line that the blast was a complete success, and then, without regard to entreaties or commands, the mass of struggling humanity rushed forward with a bound, spattering themselves with mud and water, and shouting like wild men. Soon a heavy barrier of timber was reached, which had been erected to arrest flying fragments of rock, and here a posse of officials were drawn up to dispute the passage to all but those entitled to proceed. Once beyond this breastwork, the effects of the explosion began to be manifest. Huge pieces of stone were scattered around, and the air was so filled with smoke that breathing was difficult. A short distance from this spot the scene of the explosion was reached, and here were drawn up the men who had superintended the charge, while one of them, brandishing a pickaxe, could be heard to shout amid the din of voices, "Stand back! Walter Shanly is the first man to go through the hole!" People did stand back, while Mr. Shanly, with a grime smile of satisfaction on his features, strode to the narrow opening; but, instead of going through first himself, he passed the Hon. Robert Johnson through, and then, after the *Post* reporter, Col. Granger of the Tunnel Committee. The opening was found to be about five feet wide by three feet high, and the meeting between the two headings had apparently been exact. A more perfect result of the blast could not have been been desired, for the debris had been blown entirely out of the way. Soon a dozen gentlemen had passed through the breach, and then ensued a scene of congratulations and rejoicing, such as is very rarely seen. Mr. Shanly's hand was grasped by one after another of the workmen and visitors alike, and from the twice two hundred throats crowded into that narrow space arose cheer after cheer of such earnestness that the echoes of the late explosion seem wakened again. For nearly half an hour this season or rejoicing continued, and, all unmindful of the storm raging in the world above, the participators reveled in a world of their own. The blast had been fired at twenty minutes after 3, and it was now after 4, but all seemed loth to leave the spot, where handshaking was continued and cheers for the contractors, the engineers, and workmen, and almost all mankind, were following each other in rapid succession.

The line of march was at last taken up, however, and then, as the west end was approached, it was seen that the blast had expended itself almost equally in both directions, for the tunnel here was strewn with masses of rock for several hundred feet. One immense mass, weighing perhaps two tons, had been thrown fully 300 feet, where, striking a heavy wooden drill frame, it had crushed it to pieces. The meeting of the headings had taken place on an upper branch of the working, so that as the party moved westward it was necessary to descend to a lower level. Here a mule team was found in waiting, and the company was taken a mile or so towards North Adams. It then became necessary to walk to the opening. This was done, and finally the party emerged from the western end of the tunnel in the same order in which they passed the breach, being the first persons who ever passed entirely through the tunnel.

At the office on the west end another jubilation was had, Wheeler's band discoursing excellent music. Short congratulatory speeches were made by State Engineer Frost, the Hon. Robert Johnson, Mr. Stowell, who made the first blast in the tunnel, Col. Granger, and others. Mr. Johnson recalled the fact that he had worked on the first drill constructed for use here. In the evening the prominent gentlemen connected with the work were serenaded at the Arnold House, and a general feeling of satisfaction seemed to prevail throughout the whole community.

After a generation of working and waiting the mountain is at last pierced completely through, but much still remains to be done before the tunnel can be made available for the passage of cars. About $800,000 of the State appropriation is still unexpended, and of this $66,500 goes to the railroad. The contractors expect to have the rails laid through the mountain by July 4, 1874. At the east end of the tunnel but little remains to be done, not much over fifty yards of rock remaining to be excavated, and the rest is only ballasting. The road from the portal to the station has been almost entirely made of rock taken from the tunnel. A large culvert is being built with stone from the tunnel for the tunnel brook, which forms the twin cascades above. Most of the outside work is at the west end, where there is grading, bridging, and track-laying to do. From North Adams the present railroad line runs to Troy. Within the tunnel there are considerable sections where the roof and sides must be trimmed, and it will require no small amount of work to put the tunnel in a condition to fit it for the great use for which it is intended; but this labor is so small compared with what has already been accomplished, that it is held but in slight account. Barring improbable accidents, there is no reason to doubt that trains will be able to pass entirely through the mountain long before the expiration of the contract time, and then the important results sure to flow from this great work will become more and more apparent every day.

MODERN ENTERPRISE.

Shipping Dressed Beef Cattle from Texas to New York.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 1.—A train of ten cars, belonging to the Texas & Atlantic Refrigerator-Car Company, laden with fresh beef killed at their slaughtering-house at Denison, Texas, passed through here last night en route to New York, where it will arrive on Wednesday. Each car contains ten tons of dressed beef ready for New York butchers or other purchasers. This Company is composed of some of the leading business men of the country, and a large sum of money has been expended in the construction of refrigerator-cars and the slaughtering-house at Denison. This house has a capacity to kill, dress, and ship 500 head of beeves daily, and this number can be increased. The Company expect to lay down fresh beef in New York and other Eastern cities at one-half of the present prices. If the enterprise is a success it will, measurably at least, do away with driving and shipping live cattle to market, and increase the price of cattle to producers. Three trains will leave Denison weekly, and more if necessary. This train is accompanied by a number of wealthy Texan stock-dealers, who will decide the practicability of the enterprise.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Senate met at noon to-day, and adjourned till to-morrow. The Assembly also met and adjourned without day specified.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Victims of Obscure Diseases,

Seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is official and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male and female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

SHAWLS AND FURS.

REDUCED PRICES

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Are daily adding large lines of cheap goods to their attractive stock, at prices far below value. Long Wool Shawls at $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00; Sqr. Wool Shawls from $1.50; Striped Ottoman Shawls, $2.50, $3.00, $4.75, $6.00; Broche Long and Sqr. Shawls at great reduction on former prices. Having closed out a large line of Furs from the stock of J. V. Farwell & Co., we offer them at the following low prices: Children's White Coney Sets at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50; Children's Squirrel Sets at $4.50; Ladies' do., $6.50 and $7.50; Ladies' Blk. Marten Sets, $7.00: Fourring Mink Muffs and Collars at $23.00, $30.00, and $35.00; Shetland Seal Sets, Muff and Boa, $35.00; Hudson Bay Sable, very superior quality, at $65 and $80; White Coney Cloaks for Children, $6.00.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

60 & 62 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

DOMESTIC BANKERS,

25 PINE-ST.

NEW YORK.

Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and unusual attention will be given.

Do NO stock business and do NOT accept speculative accounts.

Four per cent interest on deposits.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

ANNUAL CONCLAVE OF APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T.,

This (Tuesday) Eve., at 7½ o'clock, at our NEW ASYLUM ON MONROE-ST. (American Express Co.'s Building). Special Business—Election of Officers. It is earnestly desired that all Sir Knight members will be present. By order of the E. C. B. S. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for business and work on the F. C. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH,

CONSUMPTION, DEAFNESS, ETC. Before your case becomes hopelessly incurable, apply to Dr. R. W. INGRAHAM, 187 South Clark-st., and be cured. Advice free. No fees required until a perfect case is made. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

Now that Congress is in session, it may be expected that as soon as the legislative mill begins to grind out new laws there will be an immense deal of financial chaff thrown into the hopper. The experience of the panic has prepared people to expect that there will be a host of foolish financial propositions, prominent among which will probably be those for inflation of the currency. We believe, however, that, notwithstanding the common impression that it will be popular to inflate the currency, there will be enough men of common sense in Congress to effectually resist any increase of greenbacks. Notwithstanding the report that the President has "gone back" on free banking, and will not recommend it in his message, this is the financial measure most likely to pass, and will probably be one of the immense deal of foolish discussion in Congress first to be proposed. There will probably be an about how much currency the country needs. The only way to find out how much currency the country needs is to allow the banks to issue all they can secure by the deposit of United States bonds, and will take the risk of having to redeem in either legal-tenders or in specie.

The more peaceful aspect of the Cuban question does not result in any decline of gold. The talk of war afforded a pretext for expending a large amount of money in refitting the Navy, and this in turn will be made a pretext for further inflation of the currency by the paying out of the whole of the "$44,000,000 reserve," even if the printing press is not set to work to print $100,000,000 more. The chances therefore are, that, unless Congress exhibits a very positive opposition to inflation during the next week or two, gold will go higher before it does lower. There is, however, no doubt that prices of many things and particularly of railroad stocks have experienced a speculative advance *in anticipation* of the rise of gold. The inflation of currency and of prices has been discounted to a considerable extent, and the next thing will be the necessary reaction that always follows a too rapid movement in any direction. It is possible also that this may be the case in the grain markets, in which there is a considerable "bulge" just at present.

Money is evidently growing more abundant in the local market. People are beginning to fear that the currency, which looked so much more valuable than anything else a few weeks ago, will not be worth near so much a month hence, and all the hoarded greenbacks and bank notes are being put into circulation. There has been a decline in the rate for money in the open market since last week, and we hear of loans made on collaterals at 12 per cent per annum for sixty and ninety days.

New York exchange is still nominally held at 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks, but it is growing so much more abundant in consequence of the heavy shipments of hog product Eastward, that large amounts could not be sold for more than par. As far as the West is concerned, this increase of exchange is an increase of loanable funds in this market, and will help the reduction of rates of interest.

There has been a very large amount of currency sent into the country in payment of hogs in the last week or two, and one result of it is, that collections of city merchants in the country are being made with more satisfaction than a week or two ago.

The London *Times* says, 13th ult.:

That the Stock Exchange panic and the pressure in the money market have not subsided is no longer matter of doubt. At the bank to-day there was an almost total absence of discount demand, while for exceptional advances there were no applications whatever. Gold continues to come from the Continent, and in a few days £85,000 will be received from South America, and a like sum from Egypt, to be speedily followed by £450,000 from the latter country, and £660,000 from Australia. The quotations from New York show a continued improvement on the stock market, and the returns of the Bank of England, published this afternoon, exhibits steadiness both as regards bullion and reserve, although 440,000 sovereigns, as usual at this season, have been transmitted to Scotland. Under these circumstances all the arrangements for the half-monthly settlement in the foreign and share markets seem to have been satisfactorily accomplished, and a gradual return of business to its normal channels has been rendered certain. That the events which have been witnessed should have actually occurred is a disgrace to the intelligence of all parties concerned, and this fact becomes still more apparent when it is considered that but for the services of the electric telegraph in announcing each parcel of gold about to be shipped hither, the panic would have gone on until its mere prolongation might have spread the alarm in other quarters, and led to serious disasters. Happily the commercial community, as compared with the classes that operate on the London and Provincial Stock Exchanges, have manifested not only remarkable self-possession, but a true sense of the real features of the position, and have thus escaped all loss.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 12th of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£ 3,179,943	Increase..£	24,744
Public deposits	4,053,304	Increase..	124,279
Other deposits	20,037,649	Increase..	1,609,246
On the other side of the account:			
Gov't securities	£11,768,360	No alteration.	
Other securities	22,106,392	Increase..£	1,401,690
Notes unemployed	7,672,225	Increase..	220,370

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,918,080, being an increase of £390,315, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,338,651, showing a decrease of £41,032 when compared with the preceding return. The proportion of reserve to liabilities, which was last week 35¼ per cent, is now 34¾.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115⅜	116⅛@116⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '62	109⅞	110⅛@110⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110⅛	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110⅜	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	114⅛	115
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	114⅜	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	114⅜	115
10-40s	108	108⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108⅞	109⅛@109⅜
U. S. currency 6s	107⅞	108⅛@109⅛
Gold (full weight)	108⅜	108⅞
Gold coupons	108⅜	108⅞
Eastern exchange (counter rates	....	Par.
Gold exchange	....	109⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	108⅛@109⅛

LATEST.

New York, Dec. 1.—Money was active at 7, gold, to 1-16 premium, closing at 7, gold.

Sterling was firm at 108 for sixty-day, and 109 for sight.

Gold closed at 108⅜, which was the ruling price of the day. The carrying rates were 7@1-32.

The clearings were $46,000,000.

The Treasury disbursed $20,000.

The customs receipts were $287,000.

State bonds were quiet and nominal.

Governments were strong.

The Union Trust Company kept open till after business hours, and paid all demands, aggregating $1,124,000. The Company is said to be in a position to pay everything it owes in cash.

Stocks were weak the greater portion of the day, but closed firm, with a general recovery from the early decline to ⅛@1⅜.

The principal dealings were in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Rock Island, Wabash, Pacific Mail, and St. Paul.

Sterling, 108⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116	Coupons, '67	115⅞
Coupons, '62	110⅜	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	111	New 5s	109⅛
Coupons, '65	111⅛	10-40s	108⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s (ex int)	108⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	89⅜	Virginias, new	34
Tennessees, old	72⅜	North Carolinas, old	22⅜
Tennessees, new	72	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, old	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	50	St. Paul pfd	59
Western Union	67⅜	Wabash	47
Quicksilver	19	Wabash pfd	62
Adams Express	84⅜	Ft. Wayne	88
Wells Fargo	64	Terre Haute	4⅜
American Express	59	Terre Haute pfd	23
United States Ex	60⅜	Chicago & Alton	93⅜
Pacific Mail	32⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	95⅜
New York Central	91⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	26⅜
Erie	46⅜	C., C. & C.	70
Erie pfd	68⅜	C., B. & Q.	92
Harlem	114⅜	Lake Shore	72
Harlem pfd	115	Indiana Central	23⅜
Michigan Central	73⅜	Illinois Central	97
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	80	Union Pacific stocks	26
Northwestern	48⅜	Union Pacific bonds	79
Northwestern pfd	70	Central Pacific bonds	92
Rock Island	93⅜	B., H. & Erie	1⅜
N. J. Central	95	Del., Lack. & West	86⅜
St. Paul	35⅜		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Dec. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 4 Park Row, dated Nov. 28; consideration, $30,000. W. N. and Charles E. Bruner to Eliza M. King.

Bissell st, 248 ft n w of Dayton st, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,000.

North Wells st, 130 ft n of Goethe st, w f, 50x162 ft, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $6,000.

Warren av, 131¾ ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 24x130 ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $6,000.

Wabash av, 175 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x164⅜ ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $10,300.

Keely st, 496 ft s of Lyman st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Same as the above, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $1,100.

Sangamon st, 120 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 17; consideration, $1,2[illegible].

West Polk st, n e corner of Beach st, s f, 150x120 ft, with 100x120 ft adjoining in rear, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $40,000.

Twenty-seventh st, 159 ft w of Butler st, s f, 25x124 9-10 ft, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $2,400.

Twenty-sixth st, 179 ft w of Butler st, n f, 25x124 9-10 ft, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $1,250.

Twenty-second st, 48 ft e of Grant court, n f, 40x100 ft, with 24x90 ft on Grant court, in same block, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $3,200.

Marshfield st, 50 ft n of VanBuren st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $1,875.

Rhodes av, 164 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x164 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $3,125.

Lot 37 (except 2 feet) of Lots 12, 13, &c., in Block 2 in Rockwell's Addition, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 38 and west 2 feet of Lot 37 of same subdivision as the above, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Larrabee st, 248 ft n of Centre street, w f, 125x123 ft, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $10,000.

Und ⅝ of the above, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $6,000.

Walsh st, n w cor of John st, s f, 23x100 ft, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $1,800.

Post st, s w of Ashland av, n e f, 20 ft, dated June 2; consideration, $600.

The premises Nos. 134 and 138 Vincennes av, and Nos. 2 and 4 Vincennes place; also No. 30 Thirty-eighth st, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $17,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

N ½ Lot 14, of Lots 9 to 15, in Johnson's Park, s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Aug. 8, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 2, in Block 1 of Johnson's Lot 27, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated May 9; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 55, in Bogue's Addition, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $432.

S e ¼ of s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $16,500.

Block 2, in Stewart's s w ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $10,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	11,841	10,312	13,719	6,602
Wheat, bu	128,300	66,040	63,587	19,324
Corn, bu	19,000	36,250	33,341	4,661
Oats, bu	22,550	26,755	14,881	11,099
Rye, bu	1,412	4,147	1,400	11,523
Barley, bu	26,695	32,790	9,356	9,102
Grass seed, lbs	38,450	36,700	......	7,177
Flax seed, lbs	57,000	40,500	......	85,900
Broom-corn, lbs	3,700	84,300	40,224	780
Cured meats, lbs	532,450	138,330	4660,283	1104,962
Beef, brls	260	......	430	150
Pork, brls	140	......	2,857	1,358
Lard, lbs	189,360	9,400	2097,799	439,748
Tallow, lbs	23,899	19,450	88,000	......
Butter, lbs	87,035	67,455	120,000	30,000
Dressed hogs, No	347	226	486	......
Live hogs, No	30,259	12,030	6,723	1,961
Cattle, No	754	546	345	773
Sheep, No	477	112	567	186
Hides, lbs	115,440	173,405	167,313	103,513
Highwines, brls	183	187	414	565
Wool, lbs	78,311	165,272	93,901	165,420
Potatoes, bu	5,621	135	......	......
Lumber, m feet	279	1,548	1,131	1,492
Shingles, m	855	1,574	900	650
Lath, m	700	100	147	80
Salt, brls	......	2,674	1,997	3,064

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 4,570 bu wheat; 7,720 bu corn; 4,139 bu oats; 1,236 bu rye; 920 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 228 cars wheat; 72 cars corn; 16 cars oats; 12 cars rye; 30 cars barley. Total, 358 cars, or 131,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this port during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	42,143	182,289	23,284	112,316	73,274
To Buffalo	3,789	42,000	45,000	....	....
To Erie	500	62,500	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	....	19,700	....	....
To Huron	....	....	21,999	....	....
Other U.S.p's	125	....	41,796	2,000	....
Totals	46,557	286,789	151,779	114,316	73,274

Also 2,574 bu rye shipped by rail.

The leading produce markets were generally higher to-day, with fair activity; and that contrary to expectation. The news that a peaceful solution of the Cuban difficulty has been reached certainly tended to abolish the effects of any excitement growing out of anticipations of a war with Spain, and the fact that there was no decline to-day may be accepted as a proof that the recent advance was based on legitimate facts, which cannot be abolished by a protocol. These facts are a small supply in this market, in the shape of stocks of grain, and small receipts of all grain, except wheat; while there is a good consumptive demand, and little for the speculators to trade on. The last-named fact told most forcibly to-day, the deliveries of grain being quite small.

This, however, will not suffice to explain the strength in pork products, the supply of hogs being unprecedentedly large. But to them, as well as to grain, will apply the belief that prices are low enough to call out a demand which will exceed the surplus of breadstuffs, and equal that in provisions. There certainly is no reason why our grain should not sell well up, except what reason the late panic might furnish. Europe is unusually short of breadstuffs, and there is less than the average competition with American sources of supply from other points. Everything indicates that our produce trade this winter will be characterized by moderate activity and healthy firmness.

There was a good degree of animation in the domestic dry goods market, and the feeling among jobbers was firmer and decidedly more hopeful. The distribution is reported larger than at this time last year, and is still improving, and with no surplus stock on hand all standard seasonable goods are held with confidence. Groceries met with a liberal inquiry at unchanged and generally firmer prices. In the butter and cheese markets only a moderate degree of activity was witnessed, and no material change was noticed in prices. Canned goods were selling a little more freely, but otherwise the market was unchanged. Dried fruits were quoted fairly active at firm rates. There was decided improvement in the demand for fish, the effect of which was to strengthen the market, though there was no quotable advance in any description. Pig iron, paints, and wood remain dull. Oils remain quiet and comparatively steady, except for carbon, which is active and lower, now quoted at 15½c.

Trade at the lumber yards continues moderate, prices ruling about the same as for the last few weeks. There was nothing doing at the wholesale market, and this branch of the trade may be considered as virtually over for the season. The demand for metals, nails, and tinners' stock is fair for the season, and metals are very firm, from sympathy with New York. Nails have declined 12½c; now quoted at $4.37½ as a basis. Building materials and iron remain dull. Cooperage is rather quiet, excepting pork barrels and tierces, which are in urgent demand and very firm. No changes were noted in wool, broom-corn, or hops. The demand for hay was fair, and the market firm. The receipts of hides are increasing, and the market is steady under a good inquiry. The poultry and game trade is very dull, and, with a large supply on hand and unfavorable weather for holding it, dealers are anxious to dispose of their consignments, and prices are lower all round.

Highwines were quiet and stronger, being quoted ½@1c higher, in sympathy with an advancing market in New York, where wines were reported at 93@93½c. Sales here were limited to 50 brls at 90c per gallon, at which price the market closed steady.

Dressed hogs were very quiet, and stronger. With the opening of the first winter month several buyers appeared, and there were very few on the market, hence stiffness in price. Sales were reported of 120 head at $4.87½ per 100 lbs; 40 at $4.80, 25 at $4.75, and 7 at $4.50. Total, 192 head.

Provisions were moderately active, and irregular. Mess pork was in good speculative request, and averaged 30c per brl higher, advancing early and closing easier. Lard was not in very good demand, at about the same prices as on Saturday, except for January, which was 5c per 100 lbs lower. Meats were ¼c per lb lower, except on green hams, as buyers held off for lower prices, claiming that present quotations in England do not justify purchases. The trading in mess pork was largely speculative and in filling of contracts, which have been bought very freely in the past under the belief that little mess pork would be made this year. The article has been a fancy one for two years past, and there was such a glut of it last winter that the chief inducement to its manufacture now is the option trade. The English demand has been for meats and lard for a long time past, and the South now prefers meats to pork, while even the conservative lumber regions are following the example. Buyers for consumption were holding off to-day, fearing that the onward rush of hogs will bring down quotations to a much lower point than now—a doctrine which is preached in almost all the provision circulars. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash, $13.15@13.25; do seller December, $13.12½@13.20; do seller January, $13.70@13.75; do seller February, $14.10@14.20; prime mess pork, $11.75@12.00; extra prime do, $9.75@10.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $7.40@7.50; do seller January, $7.65@7.70; do seller February, $7.95@8.00. Green hams at 7½@8c; sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Green shoulders at 4½c; rough sides, 5½c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅛c; do short clear, 6c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4¼@4⅝c for shoulders, 6⅜c for short ribs and long clear, and 6⅛c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 4⅝c; do Cumberlands, 6⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¼@6⅜c; do short clear, 6⅝c; do long cut hams, 7¾@8c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $20.00@21.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 630 brls mess pork (new) at $13.25; 500 brls do at $13.00; 2,250 brls do seller the month at $13.25; 500 brls do seller last half December at $13.50; 500 brls do seller January at $13.75; 3,000 brls do seller February at $14.25; 500 brls do at $14.20; 1,000 brls do at $14.15; 500 brls do at $14.00; 900 tcs lard at 7½c; 1,750 tcs do at $7.43¾c; 500 tcs do at $7.37½; 250 tcs do seller January at $7.70; 500 tcs do seller February at $8.00; 100,000 lbs green shoulders at 4½c; 40,000 lbs do at 4c; 20,000 lbs part salted shoulders, at 4¼c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6¼c; 60,000 lbs do at 6⅜c; 80,000 lbs short clear at 6⅝c; 750 boxes do at 6⅛c; 10,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 7¾c; 100,000 lbs and 1,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 7½c; 5,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 60,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at at 7c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6⅞c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9c; 14,000 lbs green hams, short cut (17 lbs), at 7c.

The stock of pork in New York is 29,324 brls, of which only 5,179 are new, against 36,685 brls a month ago, and 7,748 brls at this date last year.

Flour was again in fair demand, the aggregate of sales being somewhat greater than on Saturday, and ruled steady at unchanged prices. The purchases were principally made by exporters. Our stocks are very light, only 27,000 brls, against 35,445 brls a month ago, and 25,550 brls at this date last year, while much of that now here is held for shipment, and some dealers have already sold all that will arrive (to them) this week. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras on private terms; 600 brls spring extras at $5.75; 100 brls low at $4.37½; 1,800 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $4.65; 50 brls do at $4.62½; 25 brls buckwheat at $8.75. Total, 2,650 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $12.00, at mill; 10 tons do at $11.25; 30 tons do at $10.50@11.90, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50	@	7.50
Choice do	8.00	@	9.00
Red winters	5.75	@	7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.00	@	6.50
Medium to good do	5.00	@	5.75
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@	7.25
Patent do	8.00	@	12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.25	@	4.00
Common do	2.50	@	3.00
Rye flour	4.40	@	4.65
Buckwheat do	8.25	@	9.25
Bran	10.75	@	11.25

Wheat was active and stronger, averaging 1@1½c higher on cash lots, which were in good demand for shipment, with a disposition on the part of some to purchase, for the purpose of filling maturing contracts, which disposition was foiled by an early bidding up to 1c premium over seller December. Options were in very good demand, and advanced 1½c, though averaging about the same as on Saturday, which day closed weak. The European advices quoted a stronger tone across the water, while deliveries here were small, and several parties found themselves unexpectedly obliged to fill in, owing to the failure of a trader who was rather extensively short, and believed to be operating for others (not in St. Louis), whose names were only mentioned in a whisper. This caused an early advance, from which the market weakened, after these shorts had been filled in. Our stock has increased about 100,000 bu during the past week, and receipts are on the increase. Seller December opened at $1.06, advanced to $1.08⅛, declined to $1.07⅛, and closed at $1.07⅝. Seller January sold at $1.08@1.10½, closing at $1.09⅝. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.08@1.09⅛, closing at the inside, with no preference for hard, except in the Northwestern Elevator, none of which was offered. No. 1 spring sold at $1.10@1.10½ for straight, with a preference of ½c per bu for receipts in the Northwestern. No. 3 spring closed at $1.06, and rejected do at $1.00½, the two lower grades being 2@2½c lower than on Saturday. Cash sales were reported of 3,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10½; 800 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 7,800 bu do at $1.10½; 5,600 bu do at $1.10; 3,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09½; 40,200 bu do at $1.09; 9,600 bu do at $1.08¾; 20,400 bu do at $1.08½; 3,600 bu do at $1.08¼; 4,400 bu do at $1.08; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06½; 4,400 bu do at $1.06; 400 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.01; 2,000 bu do at $1.00½; 2,400 bu do at $1.00. Total, 111,400 bu.

Corn was more active, and ⅝@1c higher under continued light receipts, and news of a further advance in Liverpool, which is now quoted at 35s 6d@35s 9d per 480 lbs, or $1.00 per bu in gold. New York was correspondingly stronger, which brought out a good speculative demand, with some inquiry for shipments, though the bulk of the cash offerings were taken to fill December options. The small volume of daily arrivals (scarcely 30,000 bu inspected on this morning, and only 19,000 bu on Saturday), with light stocks, is causing some consternation among the January shorts, and they are filling in freely; while it stimulates to a good inquiry for May delivery, which will tend to still further keep back receipts, as corn can be carried in the country much more cheaply than in the city, and the difference of 6c per bu will pay the farmer well for holding. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 46¼c, and advanced to 46⅞c, closing firm at 46⅝c, with a premium of not more than ⅛c per bu on fresh receipts. Seller January sold at 45⅞@47⅛c, closing at 47@47⅛c. Seller May was wanted early at 54c, with none offered later, but 55c the nominal price at the close. Rejected was scarce and strong at 45½c. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 at 47c; 10,000 bu do at 46⅞c; 44,800 bu do at 46⅝c; 35,000 bu do at 46⅝c; 20,000 bu do at 46⅛c; 6,200 bu do at 46½c; 400 bu rejected at 45½c; 800 bu do new at 44c. Total, 130,800 bu.

Oats were active and ¾@1c higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn, being also quoted firmer East, while the receipts continue small. Cash or seller the month opened at 34⅜c and declined to 34⅛c, closing at 34⅝c. Seller January sold at 34⅞@35⅛c, closing at 35c, the bulk of the trading being in this option. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 34⅝c; 12,400 bu do at 34⅝c; 14,800 bu do at 34½c; 600 bu rejected at 32c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 38c (free on car); 1,200 bu do at 37½c; 2,400 bu do at 36½c on track. Total, 37,000 bu.

Rye was active and strong, averaging 1c higher, and closing firm at the outside, at 72c, though the receipts were considerably above the recent average. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 72c; 2,400 bu do at 71c; and 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 16,400 bu.

Barley was in active demand, with little offered, which fact resulted in a further advance of 2@3c per bu, the outside on No. 3, which is growing in favor with consumers. No. 2 opened at $1.38, and advanced to $1.40 at the close for cash or seller the month. No. 3 sold at $1.04@1.05 in ordinary houses, $1.07@1.08 in special houses, and $1.03 in the Rock Island; also sold at $1.05 seller the month, and $1.07 seller last half do. Rejected was strong at 85@89c, according to location. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at $1.40; 9,400 bu do at $1.39; 400 bu do at $1.38; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.08; 400 bu do at $1.07; 6,600 bu do at $1.05; 4,000 bu do at $1.04; 2,000 bu do at $1.03; 400 bu rejected at 89c; 800 bu do at 88½c; 2,000 bu do at 88c; 3,600 bu do at 87c; 1,600 bu do at 86½c; 800 bu do at 86c; 400 bu do at 85½c; 400 bu do at 85c; 2,400 bu by sample at $1.40; 2,800 bu do 1.30; 1,600 bu do at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 98c; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 88c, on track; 700 bu at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.05, delivered. Total, 53,100 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Dec. 1.—London—Cargoes off coast, both wheat and corn, strong. Cargoes on passage or for shipment—Wheat, strong; corn, upward tendency. Good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 59s 6d@60s 6d. English country markets steady; French do a shade easier. Mark Lane—Wheat 6d@1s dearer. Liverpool—Wheat, upward tendency. Corn improving; 35s 9d.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Nov. 29:

Flour, brls	65,868	Pork, brls	6,588
Wheat, bu	808,000	Bacon, lbs	7,497,000
Corn, bu	468,000	Lard, lbs	3,082,000
Rye, bu	16,600		

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following: There were no oats:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.
Nov. 27	44,900	1,110,962	325,344	8,000	37,234
Nov. 20	15,798	926,666	477,215	19,233	31,674
Nov. 13	32,575	1,207,559	808,560	5,736	44,843
Nov. 6	27,389	1,181,957	515,156	54,877	......
Total, 4 weeks	120,667	4,928,144	2,126,380	90,846	113,761
Oct. 31	23,704	1,392,457	517,848	24,229	3,253
Oct. 24	57,765	1,756,394	786,662	25,790	25,469
Oct. 17	29,515	2,337,570	273,627	27,444	22,727
Oct. 10	31,46[illegible]	1,945,347	151,879	26,165	......
Total, 4 weeks	143,75[illegible]	7,431,770	1,732,916	165,638	66,509

The clearances of wheat from San Francisco and Oregon, from July 1 to Nov. 12, were 110 vessels, with 3,215,933 centals, or 5,359,890 bu, worth (at home) $7,928,788.

The imports into the United Kingdom during September and October, for the last three years, have been as follows:

	Wheat, cwts.	Flour, cwts.
1873	7,529,373	890,209
1872	9,956,341	992,368
Deficiency in 1873, cwts.	2,426,968	102,059

which is equal to 568,488 qrs, or 4,547,004 bu of wheat. The amount in transit for the United Kingdom from all countries was on the 9th inst. 9,457,704 bu, against about 8,500,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1872, which indicates a deficiency in the supply of 3,680,000 bu, as compared with last year. The stock of wheat in London, Nov. 1, 1873, was 200,910 qrs, against 232,501 qrs Nov. 1, 1872. The aggregate stock in the granary in the principal ports of the Kingdom was probably less Nov. 1, 1873, than on Nov. 1, 1872.

Exports from St. Petersburg from the opening of navigation to Oct. 13, for two years:

	1873. Tschetwerts, 6 bu. each.	1872. Tschetwerts, 6 bu. each.	1871. Nov. 5. Tschetwerts, 6 bu. each.
Wheat	809,101	791,877	896,800
Rye	1,799,370	731,064	437,138
Barley	32,741	....	27,257
Oats	1,374,557	363,857	1,103,457
Linseed	556,073	398,278	525,933
Total	4,571,842	2,280,076	2,990,585

Exports of wheat from Taganrog:

	1873. Qrs.	1872. Qrs.	1871. Qrs.
April	52,688	93,531	331,418
May	54,294	139,501	281,744
June	96,039	213,862	322,396
July	48,472	164,329	292,849
August	30,624	76,055	256,734
September	93,461	155,049	189,939
Total, qrs	375,578	842,327	1,675,075

The imports of wheat into Marseilles from Sept. 1 to Nov. 9, '73, were 1,687,310 quintals of wheat of 220½ lbs averdupois each, against 589,900 quintals for the corresponding period in 1872. The stock of wheat in Marseilles Nov. 9, '73, was 183,523 quintals, against 360,000 quintals in 1872, and 1,500,000 quintals in 1871.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Nov. 22, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,765,220	2,797,733	740,644	200,161
Albany	10,000	72,000	74,000	170,000
Buffalo	245,288	106,891	141,833	96,503
Chicago	301,298	882,172	226,236	401,194
Milwaukee	124,393	31,955	27,374	73,175
Duluth	38,000	....	....	....
Toledo	240,523	167,073	94,759	6,907
Detroit	70,020	21,700	41,089	28,791
Oswego	200,000	150,000	50,000	50,000
St. Louis	165,998	109,323	41,036	78,827
Boston	29,955	230,690	232,148	31,702
Toronto	116,955	19,590	1,303	16,948
Montreal	645,300	254,621	4,090	12,629
Philadelphia	250,000	200,000	90,000	140,000
Baltimore	76,988	183,764	75,000	25,000
Lake shipments	1,428,25[illegible]	705,309	139,865	95,909
Rail shipments	123,72[illegible]	73,403	98,808	79,283
On N. Y. canals	1,591,40[illegible]	1,680,919	476,072	341,441
Total—Nov. 22, '73	7,532,48[illegible]	7,087,142	2,547,117	2,087,463
Total—Nov. 15, '73	8,470,3[illegible]	8,788,421	2,844,271	2,035,457
Total—Nov. 8, '73	9,073,61[illegible]	9,920,66[illegible]	3,045,251	2,039,940
Total—Nov. 1, '73	8,614,9[illegible]	10,472,784	2,684,435	1,940,777
Total—Oct. 25, '73	8,574,11[illegible]	10,969,64[illegible]	2,756,447	1,918,817
Total—Oct. 18, '73	8,535,94[illegible]	9,356,58[illegible]	2,475,758	1,917,894
Total—Nov. 22, '72	6,809,41[illegible]	9,190,272	3,729,682	3,732,779

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat and corn were active and higher. The former advanced ⅛c, selling at $1.07¾@1.08¾ for December, closing at $1.08⅛, and at $1.10⅛@1.10⅝ seller January. Corn advanced ⅝c, selling at 47⅛@48c for January, closing at 47¾@47⅞c; also, at 47¼@47⅝c seller December. In provisions, sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $13.25 cash; 100 brls do at $14,25; and 250 tcs lard at 8c, seller February.

EVENING BOARD.

Chicago, Dec. 1—9 p. m.—Sales at the Evening Board: 250 boxes long and short clear, seller December, at 6⅛c; 1 car green shoulders, cash, at $4.30; 1 car green hams, 15½ lbs average, cash, at 7⅝c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at an advance; quotable at $1.80@1.85.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.40.

BUTTER—In the butter market there was fair activity to-day, and for anything above medium there were free buyers at full former rates. Low grades were not much inquired for, and, under liberal offerings the feeling was not especially firm. Quotations remain unchanged, as follows: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 15@28c.

BAGGING—In sympathy with a reduction at the East, the prices of cotton seamless bags were to-day dropped fully 1c all around, Stark now quoted at 35c, Lewiston at 33½c, and American at 30c. Burlaps and gunnies remain steady. We revise our list as follows: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—There is only a light trade; chiefly in the lower grades. Prices are without variation, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; Portland cement, 7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℘ brl; fire brick, ℘ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed brick, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℘ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was moderately active, with prices steady and firm, as follows: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Owing to competition between two or three of the leading soft coal dealers, the prices of Hocking Valley, Minonk, and some other brands have again been lowered. Hard coal was comparatively firm. There is a fair trade at the following quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel $9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods are active and firm, the demand being fully equal to the supply. Other descriptions were quiet: Pork barrels, $1.65; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, 1.80; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—Met with a moderate local demand at 23@24c; pickled lots quotable at 16@20c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request and steady. The offerings are ample. We quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 58c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 68@73c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Business opens much more actively this week, and the general market presents a firmer tone in consequence. Stocks are now in good shape, and our dealers are looking forward to an active and prosperous trade. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No very decided changes were noted in connection with the dried fruit market. Trade was reported fairly active, and for most articles in the list the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. We repeat our list as follows: Foreign—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; French prunes, old, 10@11c; Turkish prunes, new, 13@13½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.90@3.10; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 6½@6¾c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 17@18c. Domestic—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 6¾@7½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@12½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; Nuts—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand was moderate, and confined principally to the retail trade. No change in prices was noted. Lemons, $8.00@9.00 ℘ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $8.00@12.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; common to choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.50@12.00; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—Jobbers reported a satisfactorily active demand for staple and side goods, and the prices current at the close of last week were uniformly well sustained. Coffees, though still somewhat excited, were not subjected to any further advance. Sugars, syrups, rice, and spices were steady and firm. We quote:

Bi-Carb. Soda—7½@8c.

Coffees—Mocha, 35@36½c; O. G. Java, 32@32½c; Java, No. 2, 30@30½c; fancy Rio, 27@27½c; choice do, 26½@26¾c; prime Rio, 25@26¼c; good do, 25¼@25½c; common do, 24¼@24½c; roasting do, 23¼@23¾c; Singapore Java, 28½@29c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26¾@27½c; do, prime, 26¼@26½c; Maracaibo, 25¼@26¼c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

Rice—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8¼@8½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11¼@11½c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A, standard, 10⅞@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 9⅞@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9⅞c; choice brown, 9½@9⅞c; prime do, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅛@9⅜c; fair do, 8⅛@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9¼c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8½c; common, 7½@7¾c.

Sirups—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

Saleratus—Common to best, 8¾@10c.

Spices—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 39@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

Soaps—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6@6¼c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6⅜c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

Starch—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@5c.

HAY—Orders are coming forward quite freely, and trade on the whole may be considered fair, and the market firm, especially for timothy: We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00@14.50; do No. 2, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. Loose on Wagon—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The receipts are increasing but under a fair demand from local tanners and shippers prices ruled steady as previously quoted: Green city butchers', 8c; green cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 8½@9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Consumers are buying only to meet current wants, and no particular change in the market is noticed: Common to prime Western, 30@40c; York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@42c.

IRON AND STEEL—Continues dull and easy. We quote:

Iron	3 5-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	℘ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	℘ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½	@ 9c	℘ lb

LEATHER—A very quiet feeling prevailed in this market. Prices were unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ℘ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	75@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.35
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The market was moderately active at unchanged prices.

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	14.00 @16.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market for metals is very firm, from sympathy with New York, where prices are advancing. Trade is moderate. We quote:

Tin Plate—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

Pig Tin—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

Lead—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

Sheet Zinc—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

Sheet Iron—No. 24, 5¾c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

Galvanized Iron—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

Copper—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

Wire—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by carload, 5½c.

NAILS—A decline of 12½c has occurred, now quotable at $4.37½ as a basis, as follows: 20@60d, per keg, $4.37½; 8d do, $4.62½; do, 6d, $4.87½; 4d and 5d do, $5.12½; 3d do, $5.87½; 3d do, fine, $7.37½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ℘ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon continues active, but the market is weak and unsettled. Cleveland is now quoted at 12½c, which is a lower point than ever before reached in that market. Prices here are off a ½c in sympathy, —now quoted at 15½c, with large lots selling at a lower figure. A reduction of 1c in naphtha is also noted. Other oils ruled quiet and comparatively steady. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 15½c; extra winter lard, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Were in liberal supply, and less active. Trade is confined principally to store lots, which sell at $1.10@1.15 per bu. Peachblows sold on track in sacks at $1.05.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is very dull, and prices weak and lower. The supply is still very large, and the weather warm and unfavorable. Only very choice turkeys bring 9@10c. The bulk of the supply is poor and almost unsalable. We quote: Chickens, good to choice, dressed, $2.00@2.50; common do, $1.00@1.50; ducks, dressed, $2.75@3.25; geese, live, $8.00@9.00; do dressed, $6.00@8.00; dressed turkeys, 6@10c; prairie chickens, $3.50@3.25; partridges, $3.75; quail, $1.25; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.50; venison saddles, 12@12½c; do carcasses, 7@8c; rabits, $1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Were in moderate request and steady. Timothy was firmer, selling at $2.35@2.70, the outside for choice. Flax remains steady at $1.55, and clover was nominal at $4.60@5.00; millet sold at 55c. We note sales of 150 bags timothy at $2.70; 190 bags prime do at $2.62½; 46 bags at $2.50; 60 bags at $2.35; 83 bags flax at $1.55; 55 bags millet at 55c; 1 car Hungarian on private terms.

SALT—Continues in active demand and firm: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85, coarse diamond, C. $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Are moving on a liberal scale at firm and unchanged prices, though the present tendency is upward. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote the market quiet and easy as follows:

Fine Cut—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

Plug—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@55c.

Smoking—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is dull and weak at the following quotations: Beach, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market is quiet, and prices are little better than nominal, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	48@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	33@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@27c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

CATTLE—The receipts since Saturday have been only about 1,400 head, but there were a good many stale cattle in the yards, and the total supply proved fully twice as large as was required to satisfy the wants of the few buyers in attendance, and sellers were unsuccessful in their efforts to gain an advance. There were some good cattle on sale, but they were the exception, the larger portion grading as common and medium. The highest reported sale was 48 head, averaging 1,517 lbs, at $5.35. They were sold by Conger Bros. to McPherson, for the New York markets. A few bunches were taken at $4.75@5.00, but most of the day's business was done at $2.25@3.00 for Texan, and Cherokees, and at $3.00@4.50 for natives. The market closed quiet and steady at the quotations given below:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.30@5.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.75@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.35@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, summered North	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
55	Texas cattle	806	$2.12½
55	Texas cattle	775	2.25
16	Texas cattle	1,030	3.00
40	Texas cattle	771	1.80
25	Texas cattle	1,081	3.75
10	butchers' stock	1,071	3.25
39	good steers	1,250	4.30
13	good steers	1,218	4.50
16	choice steers	1,364	5.00
18	good steers	1,130	4.55
36	common steers	919	3.65
11	good steers	1,296	4.65
75	choice steers	1,356	5.00
18	choice steers	1,280	4.90
33	good steers	1,302	4.63
33	good steers	1,289	4.50
18	medium steers	1,206	4.00
102	medium steers	1,222	4.12½
48	extra steers	1,517	5.35
17	common steers	1,209	3.62½
60	Cherokee cows	817	2.75
22	medium steers	1,193	4.00
17	common steers	1,081	3.70
21	Texas steers	743	2.30

HOGS—The hog market opened quiet and lower. The "soft" weather, together with the large receipts (36,000 head), and the weaker tone of the market for the product, caused buyers to hold off, and during the forenoon trading was rather slow at a reduction of 5@10c from the prices ruling on Saturday, or at $3.95@4.25. Later in the day, however, under reports of an active and firmer market for provisions, the demand improved, and prices grew firmer, closing rates showing scarcely 5c reduction from last week's closing prices. Sales were at $3.95@4.35—principally at $4.10@4.20. About all the hogs sold, and the market closed firm at $4.00@4.30 for common to extra.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
159	308	$4.20	50	347	$4.10	196	325	$4.25
40	262	4.05	146	268	4.10	112	381	4.15
38	445	4.20	53	295	4.10	95	267	4.15
41	184	4.30	173	268	4.10	169	246	4.25
73	273	4.15	56	274	4.10	56	250	4.15
80	173	4.20	39	407	4.20	118	275	4.15
33	194	4.20	49	316	4.20	94	276	4.15
52	211	4.20	62	247	4.10	134	351	4.20
113	272	4.12½	47	360	4.20	49	357	4.20
45	322	4.12½	48	311	4.20	89	208	4.25
37	258	4.10	43	312	4.00	66	260	4.15
116	267	4.10	47	312	4.05	26	165	4.15
120	244	4.10	54	258	4.10	59	241	4.10
109	275	4.20	58	248	4.10	99	306	4.10
63	222	4.10	110	291	4.20	53	243	4.10
49	304	4.20	41	401	4.12½	93	279	4.15
53	302	4.20	182	352	4.20	95	376	4.20
63	250	4.15	105	323	4.10	45	404	4.20
107	280	4.15	64	262	4.15	58	268	4.10
119	240	4.15	194	330	4.25	100	297	4.25
64	260	4.15	517	199	4.25	226	294	4.25
80	294	4.00	134	187	4.25	52	296	4.25
56	209	4.25	79	417	4.25	47	345	4.20
33	268	4.05	44	410	4.30	106	300	4.05
200	180	4.25	130	280	4.25	44	310	3.95
49	235	4.10	111	289	4.07½	49	185	4.35
128	230	4.15						

SHEEP—Nothing new was developed in this market. Only 1 car-load has arrived since Saturday, and prices must be quoted unchanged, at $2.75@4.00 for poor to choice.

The arrivals from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, this year and last, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
RECEIVED IN 1873.			
January	60,520	561,245	39,251
February	45,019	378,760	37,729
March	63,836	271,626	31,061
April	84,249	292,903	25,570
May	81,602	261,361	21,030
June	85,380	245,860	20,262
July	73,207	244,330	17,697
August	67,731	234,145	18,921
September	65,394	239,512	16,794
October	63,845	325,716	27,871
November	37,712	616,301	18,506
Total	718,495	3,671,979	274,692
RECEIVED IN 1872.			
January	44,990	361,935	42,089
February	41,087	268,236	41,803
March	53,170	170,785	38,170
April	58,393	169,149	24,771
May	71,700	265,259	16,389
June	63,449	254,714	13,776
July	58,439	212,030	13,819
August	64,463	219,406	18,777
September	66,744	214,728	22,452
October	64,957	229,304	28,290
November	55,884	373,963	24,343
Total	643,276	2,739,509	284,659

Below we publish Secretary Williams' regular monthly report of the movement of live stock during November:

RECEIPTS.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	4,248	110,139	3,326
Illinois Central	4,905	109,924	2,505
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	11,737	200,206	3,237
Chicago & Northwestern	4,364	106,823	3,414
Chicago & Alton	7,243	46,820	377
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	88	6,698	....
Michigan Central	734	11,070	1,149
Michigan Southern	2,151	10,991	1,704
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	388	5,559	....
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	826	5,795	209
Milwaukee & St. Paul	881	2,160	2,336
Driven in	147	146	200
Total	37,712	616,301	18,506
SHIPMENTS.			
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	8,839	21,734	1,669
Michigan Central	4,073	56,606	960
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	3,876	73,228	1,020
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. L	....	3,414	....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1,273	....	569
Illinois Central	1,772	1,682	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1,533	....	45
Chicago & Northwestern	259	262	21
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	1,726	....	282
Total	23,357	156,926	4,566

Average weight of hogs for month, 267¼ lbs.

GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 1—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 12s@12s 6d; white, 13s 4d@13s 6d; club, 13s 8d@14s. Corn, 35s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

Liverpool, Dec. 1—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 38s 6d.

Liverpool, Dec. 1—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8⅝; Orleans, 9; sales 12,000 bales; American, 5,700; speculation and export, 2,000; Cotton to arrive, lower; sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary shipped November 8¾.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Beef 91s; Lard, 39s 6d; Cumberland middles, 46s; short ribs, 42s; cheese, 65s.

London Dec. 1—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £297,000. Consols for money, 93¾@93⅞c; on account 92⅞. United States Securities; 5-20s of '65, 93½; do. of '67, 97¼; 10-40s, 91½; Government 5s, 92. Erie, 38½; preferred, 59½. N. Y. Central, 78.

Paris, Dec. 1—Rentes 60f 5c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 1.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 3,730, making 5,575 for the week, against 6,620 for last week. The supply is not equal to the actual needs of slaughterers. The market was firm at an advance of ¼c. The few common Texans shown sold at 7c; poor to prime native steers, 8¼@12½c, with a couple of car-loads of fancy at 13c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,775, making 20,740 for the week, against 23,300 for last week. The demand was fair at 4@6c for common to prime sheep, and 5@7c on lambs. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency.

Swine—Fresh receipts, 16,075, making 56,680 for the week, against 53,890 for the last week. The demand is active, and prices a fraction higher. Live sold at 5@5½c; city droves at 5½@7c; light pigs at 7½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1—Cattle—In fair demand; sales, 2,200 head. Quotations were $6.50@7.75 for extra penned and Western steers; $5.50@6.00 for fair to good; $4.00@5.00 for common.

Sheep—The demand was fair and prices advanced. Sales, good at $4.50@6.00.

Hogs—Higher at $6.75@7.00.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 1.—Cattle—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 82 cars. Medium, $4.00@4.75; common, $3.80@4.00; stockers, $3.00@3.50.

Hogs—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 105 cars. Best Philadelphia, $4.75@4.85; Yorkers, $4.40@4.60.

Sheep—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 8½ cars; none selling.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Dec. 1.—Business was restricted to-day by the snow-storm, which made all branches inactive. The closing-out jobbers have resumed business on regular terms. The market for cotton goods is quiet and unsettled, bleached shirtings selling freely with few makes which have been reduced in price. Great Falls "Q" is selling at 12½c. Fine brown cottons have an upward tendency. Felt shirts are more active, and closely sold up.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 1.—Oil market—Crude nominally, 75c; nothing doing; refined, 13c; futures, 13½c; March delivery, 13½c; sales reported at 13c.

The Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 1.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Concessions would have to be made to sell; No. 2 spring quotable at $1.08@1.10; No. 3 red fall, $1.35; No. 2 do, $1.50. Corn firmer; new No. 2, 44@45c, in east elevator and track; old, regular. Oats quiet, but firmer; No. 2, 36@36½c in elevator. Barley firmer; choice Wisconsin, $1.45. Rye scarce and higher at 82@83c.

Whisky—Firm at 89c.

Provisions—Pork firm at $13.00 for irregular; sales of standard at $13.25@13.50. Bulk meats firm; small lots of packed shoulders at 5@5½c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6½@6⅝c. Bacon higher; shoulders, 6½@6⅝c; clear sides, 8c. Green meats firm; sales of shoulders at 4½c—an advance. Lard in demand at 7½c; held at 7¾c.

Hogs—Firm at $4.00@4.25. Most sales at $4.10@4.20. Receipts, 29,655.

Cattle—Dull; Texans, 1½@3¼c; good to prime natives, 3½@4½c. Receipts, 1,135.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 1.—Cotton—In limited demand and lower; middling upland, 15⅞c; futures closed easy.

Breadstuffs—Flour—Low grades advanced, with a moderate demand; receipts, 18,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.60; common to good extra, $6.75@7.10; good to choice, $7.15@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.85@8.50; Ohio extra, $6.85@8.75; St. Louis, $7.00@8.50. Rye flour steady. Corn meal scarce and firm; Western, $3.50@3.90. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts, 64,000 bu. Rye scarce and firm; State, $1.00@1.15. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt unchanged. Corn dull; receipts, 10,000 bu; new mixed Western, afloat, 56½@57c; do in store, [illegible]; white Western, afloat, 58@59c; do in store, [illegible].

Eggs—Firm; Western, 29@30c.

Hay—Quiet and firm.

Hops—Quiet.

Groceries—Coffee higher and advancing; Rio, [illegible]@23½c; stock of Rio, 61,000 bags. Sugar steady. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet.

Petroleum—Crude, 5@5½c; refined, 13¼@13½c.

Turpentine—Steady at 40c.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE TO-DAY.

Wheat, bu	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]
Malt, bu	[illegible]

Provisions—Pork firmer; new mess, $15.00; prime, $13.00; prime mess, $14.50; mess for future, $14.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats—Shoulders, 6c seller March. Middles quiet and steady; long clear, 7¼c. Lard steady; Western steam, spot; 8½@8 5-16c January; 8⅝c February; 8 13-16c; 8⅞c March.

Butter and Cheese—Unchanged.

Whisky—A shade better at 93@93½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1. — Breadstuffs — Flour tending higher; superfine, $4.50@5.25; Ohio spring wheat, extra family, $6.50@8.00. Wheat steady; red, $1.50@1.60; amber, $1.62@1.68; No. 1 spring, $1.43@1.46; No. 2 do, $1.33@1.36. Rye held at 85. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 74c; mixed, 73@74c. Oats active; white, 51@53c.

Petroleum—Crude, 10¼c; refined, 13½c.

Whisky—Steady at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 1.—Breadstuffs—Flour less active, and unchanged. Wheat steady, and firm; choice amber, $1.83@1.85. Corn—Mixed Western quiet, and firm at 69@70c. Oats very dull and unchanged. Rye unchanged.

Provisions—Quiet and easy. Mess pork, $14.50@15.00. Bulk shoulders, none here. Clear rib, 6½@6¾c. Bacon shoulders and clear rib, 7½@7¾c. Hams, 12@14c. Lard firm, held at 8¼c.

Butter—Active; Western strong.

Coffee—Strong.

Whisky—Dull dull and lower, at 93½c.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, Dec. 1.—Breadstuffs—Wheat unchanged. Corn firm, at 65c.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1.—Breadstuffs—Flour firm, at $6.85@7.00. Corn dull; old ear, 51@52c. Rye firm at 85@86c. Oats firm, at 33@44c. Barley firm; fall, $1.10@1.40.

Provisions—Pork quiet; held at $14.00 spot or seller December, closing weak. Lard closed weak; sales, 750 tcs of steam at 7¼c; kettle, 8@8¾c. Bulk meats are steady; sales shoulders at 5¼@5⅜c; clear rib, 6⅜c; clear, 7c. Bacon quiet; sales of shoulders at 6¾c; sides held, clear rib, 7¾c; [illegible]. Green meats are close and weak; early sales of shoulders at 5½c; clear sides, 6¾c. Hams, 9½c. At the close buyers bid 4¼@4 9-10c for shoulders; 5¾c for clear rib; 8¼@8½c for hams.

Hogs—Very quiet, at $4.75@4.95; receipts, 11,[illegible] head.

Whisky—Firm, at 89c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 1.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.60; No. 1, $1.4[illegible]; amber, $1.41@1.43. Corn steady at 56½c. Oats in good demand at 41c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 1.—Breadstuffs—Flour firm. Wheat firm; amber Michigan, $1.45½@1.46 cash, and [illegible] January; No. 1 red, $1.48; No. 2, $1.41. Corn firm; high mixed, 54½c cash, 54c seller December, [illegible] January, 56c February; low mixed 53@54c cash; [illegible] do, 51½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 40½c.

Hogs—Dressed, $5.18.

Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, none; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, none.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Dec. 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; sales, $4.15@4.25. Total number killed in the month of November, 109,683.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Dec. 1.—Breadstuffs—Grain markets quiet and prices nominally steady and unchanged.

Petroleum—Steadier; standard white, in car-lots, 12½c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Dec. 1.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.1[illegible], cash; No. 2, $1.08¼ cash; $1.08 seller December; [illegible] seller January. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, [illegible]. Corn firm; No. 2, 49½c. Rye steady; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.41.

Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 110,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 112,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Dec. 1.—Breadstuffs—Wheat dull; [illegible] lots No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.44; No. 2, $1.3[illegible]. Corn strong and dull; sales 12,000 bu No. 3 mixed Western at 60c. Oats—No buyers; held at 45c. Barley in fair demand; sales 12,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Dec. 1.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and firm; stock, 48,000 brls; trebls, [illegible]; family, $8.25@9.25. Corn, mixed, 75c; white, [illegible]. Oats, supply light; demand moderate at [illegible]. Bran dull at 95c.

Hay—Dull; choice, $27.00.

Provisions—Pork firmer at $14.75. Dry-salt meats scarce; shoulders, 7¼c. Bacon, stock small at [illegible]; 7¾@8@8¼c. Hams dull at 9@10c. Lard, choice [illegible] fined scarce; tierce, 8¾c; keg, 9¼@9½c.

Sugar—Dull and lower; inferior, 4@5c; common, 5¼@5¾c; good common, 6¼c; fair to fully fair, 7@7½c; prime to choice, 8@9c.

Molasses—Active and higher; common, 38c; fair, 45@48c; prime to choice, 50@55c.

Whisky—Quiet; Louisiana, 93c, cash; Cincinnati, $1.02.

Coffee—Dull at 21¼@23¼c.

Cornmeal—Dull at $32.00.

Cotton—Quiet and lower; sales, 4,950 bales; good ordinary to strict ordinary, 14¼@15c; low middling to strict low middling, 15¼@15⅝c; middling to strict middling, 16¼@16⅜c; good middling, 18¾@18⅞c; net receipts, 12,210 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,055 bales; Great Britain, 4,005 bales; stock, 115,088 bales.

Money—Gold, 108⅛@109⅛. Currency, [illegible] premium, sight; for checks, ¼ premium. Sterling bank, 17@17⅛.

A Half-Breed Girl Who Is Heir to $1,000,000 in Pittsburgh.

From the Bay City (Mich.) Tribune.

Some time between 1840 and 1850 William and Addison Mowry, sons of Dr. Peter Mowry, of Pittsburgh, Pa., settled near what is now Bay City. Some time about 1845 William married an Indian girl generally known as "Pedro's daughter," Pedro being an Indian well known throughout this section. There were no ministers or Justices, and the marriage was celebrated according to the Indian fashion. A female child was born unto them. In the fall of 1851, when the daughter was 2 or 3 years of age, William Mowry returned to Pittsburgh, his wife and child remaining here. He was taken sick there, and soon afterward died. About ten days before his demise, his brother Addison died in Saginaw City, leaving no wife or children. William and Addison were the only surviving children of Dr. Peter Mowry by his second wife. Before William's death he conveyed to his mother—Dr. Peter Mowry's second wife—his property, being that portion received by him from his father's large estate, for the term of her natural life, to receive an annuity of $500 from her during his life.

Mrs. Mowry (William's mother) had no property when she married Dr. Peter, and last year, when she died at Pittsburgh, the property conveyed to her by her son was bequeathed by her will to her relations, instead of to the Indian girl, who was the only heir to the property of William and Addison Mowry. The relatives took possession of the property, and now hold it. The estate embraces eighty acres of land in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on the Allegheny River, and on one of the principal streets of the city. This real estate is valued at $20,000 per acre, which would make the property worth $1,600,000. Personal property, stocks, etc., will probably increase this amount to $2,000,000.

These facts coming to the knowledge of a person who shall be here nameless, an action of ejectment was commenced by him, as guardian of the girl, in her interest—it being a test case. The case will undoubtedly be tried in January or February next.

The Indian wife and child of Mowry are living near this city.

Piercing an Isthmus.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the Italian Consul at the Piræus has informed his Government that M. Theodore Tubini, banker, at Athens, has obtained a concession for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. The principal clauses of the concession are that the canal shall have a minimum depth of eight and a half metres (twenty-seven feet), and a width of twelve metres (thirty-nine feet), at the bottom. Half way through the canal is to be a basin of 30,000 square metres in extent, and of sufficient depth to receive the largest vessels. The canal is to be completed in six years. The concession is for ninety-nine years, and a deposit of [illegible] is to be paid immediately after the Greek Parliament has approved the concession. The estimated cost of the undertaking is [illegible].

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

The Report of Secretary Delano.

The Earnings and Expenditures of the Pacific Railways—Their Indebtedness, the Number of Miles Completed, and Other Facts—The Sections of Road Accepted by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1873.

The following appears in the report of the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of railways:

The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to $36,783,000, of which $36,762,300 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1873, from the transportation of passengers were $3,786,208; of freight, $5,024,998, and from miscellaneous sources, $822,758; total, $9,633,365. The entire cost of the road and fixtures to said date was $112,259,336, and the operating expenses of the road for the last fiscal year (ending June 30, 1873) were $4,697,999. The total bonded indebtedness of the Company at the end of that year amounted to $75,427,512, of which $27,236,512 is due to the United States. The "floating debt" to the same period (not including the Company's note for $2,000,000 issued upon the Hope contract) amounted to $1,940,239, and "exchange loans" £120,000.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company by consolidation (as heretofore reported) embraces, besides the original company of that name, also the Western Pacific, the California & Oregon, the San Francisco & Oakland, and the San Francisco & Alameda Companies. Stock to the amount of $62,608,800 has been subscribed, and $54,275,500 paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1873, from transportation of passengers were $4,388,307, and of freight $7,277,482; total, $11,655,789. The operating expenses of the road for the year were $5,349,425, leaving net earnings to the amount of $6,316,364. At the close of said year the indebtedness of the Company amounted to $85,443,816, of which $27,855,680 was to the United States.

The stock subscription of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company is $1,000,000, of which $980,000 has been paid it. The receipts for transportation of passengers for the year ending June 30, 1873, were $48,591, and for freight, $71,071; total, $119,662. The expenses of the road and fixtures have been $3,723,700. The expenses of the road for the fiscal year ending as above stated is $172,231. The Company's indebtedness (in addition to the first-mortgage bonds, $1,600,000, and the Government loan, $1,600,000) is $303,058.

The amount of stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company subscribed is $9,992,500, and the amount paid is $9,655,950. Total amount of stock allowed by law, $10,000,000. The receipts for the transportation of passengers for the year ending June 30, 1873, were $1,393,633; for freight during the same period, $2,285,038; miscellaneous earnings, $69,617. Total, $3,748,289. The cost of construction and equipment of 439 miles of main line and 33 miles of branch line (672 miles), has been $33,392,840. The total funded debt of the Company is $27,452,100, of which $6,303,000 is due the United States. Other liabilities and indebtedness, $2,996,148. Total, $30,448,248.

The amount of stock of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company subscribed and paid in is $4,000,000. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1873, for transportation of passengers, were $173,720; of freight, $149,012, and from miscellaneous sources $13,215—total, $339,948. The cost of construction and equipment of the road to the date above stated was $6,493,100, and the indebtedness of the Company to that date was $2,513,747.

Stock of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,478,500, has been subscribed, of which $1,791,400 has been paid in. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1873, from the transportation of passengers, were $73,460; of freight, $169,507; of mails, $7,297; from express, $2,617; and from miscellaneous sources, $9,044; total, $261,930. The expenses during that period were $201,164, leaving net earnings, $60,765. The indebtedness of the Company is $3,339,743, of which $1,628,320 is due to the United States. This road commences at Sioux City, Ia., and extends to Fremont, Neb., where it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad—a distance of 101 77-100 miles.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the amount of subscribed stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California was $13,189,400, of which $11,965,400 was paid. Explorations and examinations of former preliminary lines have been continued since the last report amounting to 750 miles; 114 50-100 miles of road have been permanently located and 64 50-100 completed. Twenty miles of this latter distance is on the route from Tipton to Delano, and 50 miles commencing at San Fernando Pass, via Los Angeles, thence towards San Bernardino, ending about 20 miles easterly from Los Angeles, on the line from Tehachapi Pass to Fort Yuma. Forty-two and one-half miles have been completed on the branch line in the Salinas Valley. The cost of the surveys to June 30, 1873, has been $166,000. The amount received for the transportation of passengers for the fiscal year was $469,789; of freight, $486,465; total, $956,255. The expenses of the road for the year were $458,739, leaving net earnings, $497,515. The indebtedness of the Company is shown by their report to be $3,050,000. The fourth section of 20 miles of this road was accepted by you on the 6th of August last, making the total number of miles accepted 90 26-100.

Stock of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company has been subscribed to the amount of $2,000,000, of which $200,000 has been paid in. The bonds of the Company consist of two kinds, viz: "First mortgage 6 per cent gold construction bonds" and "First mortgage land-grant bonds." Of the former none have been issued. Of the latter there have been issued in the purchase of consolidated roads $4,000,000.

The indebtedness of the Company is shown by their report to be as follows: Capital stock (as shown above,) $2,000,000; land bonds, $4,000,000; debt of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to the State of Texas, assumed by the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, $209,126; floating debt, $790,095; interest coupons on land bonds, $140,000; total, $7,139,222. The operating receipts and expenditures of the road for the year ending June 30, 1873, have been as follows: Receipts from passengers, $104,392; freight, $223,211; United States mails, $5,328; miscellaneous, $448; total, $333,380. Expenditures for conducting transportation, $51,964; maintenance of roadway, $111,044; cost of running and maintenance of motive power and cars, $62,370; general expenses, $31,153; total, $256,562. Receipts over expenditures, $76,818. There have been 109 miles of this road constructed, and 355 miles graded, bridged, and tied since the date of the last report of the Company (June 30, 1872); the engineers in charge of the surveys have run over 8,000 miles of instrumental lines, and made 15,000 miles of reconnoissance, developing a country 1,500 miles long, east and west, and 150 miles in width, north and south, so thoroughly that the line of location from Red River to the Pacific can very nearly be determined. The lines of road surveyed and in part undergoing construction are as follows: Southern Division, from Longview, Texas, to Fort Worth, 155 miles; Jefferson Division, from Marshall to Texarkana, 69 miles; Transcontinental Division, from Texarkana to Fort Worth, 237 miles; Brazos Division, from Fort Worth to the 100th meridian, about 175 miles; Peco's Division, from the 100th meridian to Rio Grande River, 412 miles; New Mexico Division, from Rio Grande to the Pinas villages, 388 85-100 miles; California Division, from Pinas villages to San Diego, Cal., 444 miles. Total distance, 1,880 85-100 miles. The greatest altitude reached in crossing the continent is 6,355 feet.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company's report for the year ending June 30, 1873, shows that $19,760,300 of stock has been subscribed and paid in. Grading has been done in the Soledad Pass, Cal., and $8,013 expended in grading at this pass to June 30, 1873. On June 29, 1872, the Company leased for a term of 999 years the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, extending from St. Louis, Mo., to Kansas City, Mo., including the Carondelet Branch (297½ miles), and assumed the leases to said Pacific Railroad of the following named lines: Missouri River Railroad, 25½ miles; Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern Railroad, 21¼ miles; Osage Valley & Southern Kansas Railroad, 25 miles; Lexington & St. Louis Railroad, 55¼ miles; St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver Railroad, 61 miles. The cost of the surveys of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad to June 30, 1873, was $805,257. The amount received from passengers on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad division was $303,357; on the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and leased lines division, $1,073,981. Total, $1,377,338. The amount received for freight on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad division was $945,711; on the Pacific Railroad and leased lines division, $2,587,852. Total, $3,533,564. The cost of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and fixtures, as appears from the account of the Treasurer, June 30, 1873, was $[illegible]. The running expenses of the road from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, were $[illegible]. The same expenses of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and leased lines for that period were $2,693,926; total for the fiscal year, $[illegible]. The indebtedness of the Company is as follows: Bonded debt of the South Pacific Railroad Company, secured by mortgage of lands [illegible], $7,190,000; Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company's bonds, dated July 1, 1868, twenty years, $2,945,500; Atlantic & Pacific Company's Railroad and land-grant bonds, Nov. 1, 1871, $1,120,000; same Company's Central Division land-grant bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1871, $797,922; same Company's second-mortgage railroad and land-grant bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1871, 1,272,000; same Company's scrip for bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1870, $1,718,438. Total bonded indebtedness, $15,113,860; floating indebtedness, $2,758,025. Total indebtedness, $17,871,885. Assets of cash, debts due Company, and securities other than of this Company, amounting to $1,340,070, on hand.

Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $100,000,000 has been subscribed, and certificates for 172,695 shares of $100 each have been issued. During the year 1873 the road was definitely located from the mouth of Heart River, on the Missouri, to the mouth of Glendive Creek, on the Yellowstone, a distance of 205 miles. The precise point of crossing the Missouri River has not yet been fixed by the Company. The surveys necessary to complete a continuous line across the continent, which were left unfinished last year by reason of the open hostility of the Sioux Indians of Montana and Dakota, have this year been brought to a most satisfactory conclusion. A continuous line has been surveyed from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and the data have been obtained for deciding the final location of the road between the above-named termini. The entire line of route has not as yet been definitely fixed upon. The Company reports that, for climate, soil, quantity and variety of mineral wealth, and all the elements necessary to the support of a dense population, there is no zone of similar extent and value between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean as that "of the region lying between and contiguous to parallels 46 and 47 north latitude." The whole amount expended on surveys from the beginning of the work to the 1st of July last is $1,058,873. The extent of line surveyed is 9,388 miles, and, in addition, 2,350 of river reconnoissance. The amount received from passengers on the road (in Minnesota and Washington Territory) is $153,551; for transportation of freight $393,549, which includes a few days of the earnings in June, 1873, in Dakota. The expense of the road and fixtures has been $20,092,380, and the indebtedness of the Company is $29,309,337. The word "expense" as used above is said by the Company to mean the cost of the road proper and its fixtures only. The Company's report states that on Oct. 1, 1873, trains were running regularly (both passenger and freight) engaged in the general traffic from Lake Superior to the Missouri River, a distance of 453 miles, and from Kalama, on the Columbia River, northward 65 miles towards Puget Sound. Beyond that a distance of 25 miles of track has been laid and 15 miles more nearly graded, which, when completed (about the 1st of December this year), will make a continuous road from the Columbia River to Puget Sound, 105 miles. On the 6th of last January you accepted the first 228 miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota (from its junction with the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, near Thomson, to the Red River of the North), and on the 10th of September, 1873, 65 miles of the road in Washington Territory, "on its main line, between the City of Portland, Oregon, and its western terminus on Puget Sound." The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the completed portion of the road (195 miles) in Dakota Territory has not been received.

On the 11th of March last you accepted 155 85-100 miles of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, from the 86 76-100 mile south of the southern boundary-line of Kansas to Red River, near Preston, Texas. Total number of miles accepted, 242 11-100. I accepted on the 4th of September last 84 28-100 miles of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, lying between Little Rock, in Arkansas, and the southern boundary of Missouri. Application having been made for the examination of the portion of this road lying between Little Rock and Fulton, Commissioners have been appointed for that purpose, but their report has not yet been received.

You accepted, Nov. 4, 1872, the final portion (50¾ miles) of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, reported on by the Commissioners on the 30th of October of that year. This makes a total accepted line in that State of 190¾ miles. That portion of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, from the west side of the St. Francis River to a point opposite the City of Little Rock, on the north bank of the Arkansas River, called "Argenta," 91 1-10 miles was accepted by the Department on the 5th of last March.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Of the Yellowstone National Park the Secretary says: I deem it incumbent on me to refer to the present unprotected condition of the Yellowstone National Park. No appropriation has yet been made for the purpose of opening the park to the public, and of enabling this Department to carry into effect the necessary rules and regulations for its government. I am informed that the park has been visited during the past summer by many persons, and that it has been despoiled by them of great quantities of its mineral deposits and other curiosities. A Superintendent of the park was appointed in May, 1872, but, there being no appropriation from which his compensation could be paid, his services have necessarily been gratuitous, and he could not be expected, under such circumstances, to reside permanently in the park. Applications have been made by various parties for permission to erect buildings and to construct roads within the park. The act of March 1, 1872, confers upon me the necessary authority to grant leases for building purposes, but no leases have been granted, for the reason that sufficient information has not been obtained as to the responsibility of the several applicants. It appears to me to be eminently proper that early steps should be taken by Congress for the protection of this great national wonder from the vandalism of curiosity-hunters. This Department should not be held responsible for the condition of the park, so long as there is no money under its control applicable to the ends contemplated by the act of March 1, 1872. The boundaries of the park should be properly surveyed and located, as many persons desire to enter and settle upon public lands contiguous thereto.

A Vessel Ballasted with Human Bones.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Last Saturday the German bark Mathias Meyer, Capt. Niemann, arrived in this port from Ancon, Peru, after a passage of thirty-six days, and is now lying at Front street wharf. The vessel arrived at Ancon with a cargo of coal from Newport, England, and, failing to secure sugar on favorable terms, sailed on her outward trip with 215 tons of sand as ballast. On Wednesday she began discharging the sand previous to receiving a supply of wheat for Liverpool. Nothing unusual occurred to excite the imaginations of the loungers who congregate in that vicinity until yesterday afternoon, when sections of human frames were exhumed with great rapidity. Blood-curdling rumors were quickly circulated, and a motley crowd, attracted by a morbid curiosity, were soon on the ground discussing the various surmises advanced. Up to 11 o'clock this morning, six skulls and a large number of minor bones have been discovered. One of the ghastly relics was the skull of a young woman, with long, heavy black hair, which clings firmly to the scalp. Several others have complete sets of teeth, and are bleached white. The skull with the hair attached has been secured for the private collection of a surgeon residing at Alcatraz.

Capt. Niemann states that Ancon is situated on a sandy waste, and that vessels now secure ballast from the suburbs of the town, which was occupied centuries ago as a graveyard. Bodies of men, women, and children, upheaved by earthquakes, are now bleaching in the sun, and may be counted by the hundreds within ten minutes' walk from the heart of the town. Corn in the cob is dug out of the graves in large quantities; also pieces of pottery, in ages, coins, and symbolic letters to the spirit world, made of knotted twine and cord. The cemetery covers such a large extent of ground that it is difficult to supply the necessary amount of ballast for the large number of vessels stopping at anchor without occasionally parting with some of these ancient relics. This explanation will afford relief to those who believe this to be the foundation of a startling sensation.

A Toledo Woman Accumulates Four Husbands.

From the Toledo Commercial.

One of the most remarkable matrimonial adventuresses that ever traveled in this country was brought before the public of Toledo yesterday in the person of one Mrs. Hollister, alias Mrs. Doran, alias Mrs. Ward, alias Mrs. Parmenter. It appears that she was born and raised in Seneca County, this State, her father's name being Vail. He died when she was quite a young lady, and she married a Mr. Hollister in that county. She claims that Mr. Hollister treated her very badly. She had two children by him, according to her story, and just about the time the second one was born he ran away from her, and fled with a "handsomer woman." She then struggled along for a while, and finally went to DeKalb County, Indiana, to try her luck among the "Hoosiers." After a while, it appears from the statement of the man himself, she fascinated and married a Mr. Doran. She lived with him a short time, but, yearning for something new, and ever ready to indulge in her favorite pastime of adventure, she left Mr. Doran and made a flying visit to this city. Mr. D. followed her some time after, and, on arriving here, discovered that his wife was also the wife of a Mr. Ward, and that the ceremony had been lawfully performed at a Justice's office in this city. He preferred not to disturb the serenity of her newly-found affinity, and left her alone in her glory. She lived with Mr. Ward a few weeks, and, finally, tired of him, she took a tramp to the lumber sections of Michigan. It was only a few months ago that she met a Mr. Parmenter at Saginaw, and, by her usual attractive graces, succeeded in capturing his heart. That gentleman married her, and a short while before these facts became known moved to this city,—we believe just seven weeks ago. The three husbands all live, it is said, in a stone's throw of each other, and it is quite strange that they should have remained so close together for that length of time without raising a "rumpus." The woman claims that she does not know Messrs. Doran or Ward, and that Mr. Parmenter is her second and "lawful" husband. She was arrested on complaint of Mr. Doran yesterday morning.

SENATOR OGLESBY.

His Views on the Cuban Question, the Panic and Specie-Payments, and the Political Outlook.

From the New York Times, Nov. 28.

Senator Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, is understood to have declared, in an informal conversation, recently, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, that in the light of present developments he was not in favor of a war with Spain. The *Times* newspaper, he said, was pursuing a conservative and proper course in its treatment of the subject. He could not see that at present the honor of this nation was involved by the Virginius affair. When our difficulties with Mexico first began, the Texan rangers committed all kinds of excesses. Our Government could exercise no power over them. The Spanish volunteers in Cuba were somewhat like the Texan rangers; their acts were without warrant from the Spanish Government, and it was no doubt very difficult to control them. Castelar, he thought, would be willing to give the United States all the satisfaction it demanded. He had not yet seen facts enough presented to prove that the Virginius was what it was claimed to be—an American vessel, with regular American papers. The summary and barbarous execution of the people captured was certainly an outrage on humanity and on the American people. But because such an outrage was committed by a lot of bloodthirsty and uncontrollable volunteers, it was no reason that the great American nation should engage in a war with a weak foe like Spain, and give it no opportunity to make reparation. When the United States, after a careful examination of the question, had presented its ultimatum to Spain, and that Government refused to accede to such demands, then there would be a matter of honor involved, and, under such circumstances, the United States would be justified in forcing Spain to comply with its wishes. The Government of the United States would no more abandon its principles of opposition to the right of any nation to search its vessels upon the high seas than an individual would to having his clothes searched by another person who believed that he might find something belonging to him. At present, Senator Oglesby said, he failed to see anything that would justify a war, on broad grounds, and he was opposed to it. So were the people of the West; and so, be believed, were the majority of the people of the whole county. We do not want a war, he added, for buncombe, nor for employment. The Government, he felt certain, would bring the whole matter to a successful and satisfactory termination, and without, he believed, any necessity for a war.

Senator Oglesby also said that he did not believe that the panic was over. The end was yet to come. As to a resumption of specie payment, he thought that there was no necessity for it. At the same time, he did not wish to be understood to be speaking as a financial authority. There was much in finance beyond his comprehension, and he believed that many who professed to have an intimate knowledge of the subject were not so well acquainted with it as they might believe themselves, or would have other people suppose. There was a good deal of "talk" about currency and specie resumption which was simply words without practical ideas. The people, he thought, were content with currency, and were as well satisfied to have it as a medium of exchange as gold and silver. Never in the history of the country, he said, have the banks been in a position to pay dollar for dollar in specie for bank-notes or currency if a general call was made upon them. If they paid specie to some, others would have to be satisfied with bank-notes or currency. He was of the opinion that the country was almost as near a specie basis now as it had ever been. If the premium on gold was speculative, it was curious that it was so long and well maintained. It was a fact that a premium was demanded, and if a man wanted a gold dollar he had to pay the premium, and there was no way of getting out of it. It was, he thought, impossible to fix any particular day for a resumption of specie payment. It was a matter that would not be regulated by any arbitrary action. When the proper time came there would be a resumption in the sense of a dollar in currency being worth a dollar in gold. At present the Government had about $366,000,000 worth of greenbacks out, and $80,000,000 of specie in the Treasury. Of the $80,000,000, about $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 did not belong to it. How could the Government redeem $356,000,000 in greenbacks with $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 worth of specie?

The aspect of political affairs, Senator Oglesby believed, was not at all discouraging to the Republican party. Congress, when it assembles, must exercise wisdom in its action, and there would be nothing to fear. Republicans and Democrats might unite for a time on a special question; but, the issue decided, they returned to their normal condition. There would always be Republicans and Democrats. The recent victories of the Democracy were due to the panic and a general feeling of apathy among the people. The panic has been in existence, he said, out West for a twelve-month; the people here have just begun to feel it. When he looked at the immense audience at the Academy of Music listening to an opera, the other evening, everybody having paid, no doubt, a good price for their few hours' amusement, he thought that distress could not be very general here. If there was anything of vital importance moving the popular heart or affecting public interests, such crowds would not gather, he thought, in opera-houses, theatres, and other places of public amusement. In the West, farmers had been obliged for nearly a year to sell their produce at panic prices; and they were forced to pay as much for hats, shoes, clothing, and other necessities as when they could get double the price for their corn and whatever they had to sell. Looking around them for a cause of this state of affairs, they believed it to be the high rates of transportation, and they struck at the railroads. They virtually said to the railroads, "You injure us. If there is anything behind you like fraud or inflation that makes you press us, strike at it as we strike at you." And, said Mr. Oglesby, they are right. If a man strikes me I strike him. I do not stop to ask who or what made him strike me. The people here, said he, have now found out what is the consequence of a fall in the price in corn. Down go your securities, and there is an inevitable shrinkage of value. All this, said he, has had the effect to unsettle political affairs in the country, and the Democracy have been enabled to achieve some successes. There is no doubt, he thought, however, that the Republican party would be certainly victorious in the next Presidential campaign, and that it had excellent chances of success in the next Congressional campaign. The lesson of the times, he said, was a good one, and he believed that the country would profit by it. People would have better sense in the future, and would not plunge into extravagance. They would exercise prudence, make the most of everything, and the public and private morals of the community would be greatly improved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A St. Joseph (Mo.) man advertises: "Bowie-knives sharpened, and warranted to cut a hair."

—An advertisement for a district-school teacher in New Hamshire concludes in this way: "N. B.—No man need apply who wears a shawl."

—Queen Victoria feels herself unable to undertake the long journey to St. Petersburg in midwinter, to be present at her son's marriage.

—A convicted murderer under sentence of death in Georgia has sold his body to a medical gentleman for $10, which he has expended in toilet articles.

—A Spanish cigar-maker in the Tenth Ward gave his wife a terrible beating night before last, and still the Administration quibbles and hesitates.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—American families are locating themselves as aristocrats in the Faubourg St. Germain, Paris, to the disgust of the latter.

—Victor Emmanuel forbids army officers imitating his style of mustache.

—Queen Victoria's daughter Beatrice is said to live very unhappily at home, and frequently goes to bed crying because her ma scolds her.

—There are many reasons for not sleeping in church. In North Adams, Mass., a somnolent young gentleman upon awaking found his false teeth lying upon his bosom, with many heartless neighbors enjoying the spectacle.

—An old drunkard at Ashland was found dead on the sidewalk, and the inquest proved that a party of roughs had given the poor man croton oil, for a joke. They were indicted for murder.—*LaCrosse (Wis.) Democrat.*

—A little girl in Iowa County, Ia., is distinctly marked by two rattlesnakes passing about her neck and over the upper part of the breast. They are said to present the appearance of life, and to shed their skins yearly.

—A Boston merchant was driven insane by the extravagance of his wife. She gave wine-suppers which cost $2,000 a week.

—A farmer in Kansas recently found himself short of shot, when at midnight a pair of burglars called upon him. He had a gun, and he had powder, and he had a box of fever-pills. Into the gun went the pills, and after a moment into the burglars, one of whom was killed and the other severely wounded.

—A man in North Adams, Mass., had, among other property, a fine pig, valued at about $30. This man owed a small sum to another party in town, who conceived the idea of collecting the debt in this wise: He got a third man to present the debtor with a small pig, valued at about $3, and, as the law allows a man but one pig, under certain circumstances, the creditor attached the best pig and got his pay.

—Here's another encroachment in the shape of a feminine overcoat having a basque back, with rolling collar of velvet or silk, and being made of warm diagonal cloth, sloping away in true manly fashion over the hips, disclosing a legitimate waistcoat, with good-sized pockets inserted for change, boot and glove hook, and "sundries." This is made of black *drap d'ete*, cashmere, or velvet, and can be worn with any style of waist, coat, or polonaise.

—The orange harvest seems to be very abundant in Southern California. "At Van Leuven's orchard, near San Bernardino," says the *Gazette* of that place, "about fifty of the largest trees will yield an average of 1,500 oranges each, and they are breaking down under the weight of the delicious fruit. Van Leuven last year picked a hundred that would weigh a pound apiece."

—"The new Roman Catholic Church in this city," says the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, "is to be the most expensive, ambitious, and splendid building on this continent; but there is hardly a city of a hundred thousand people on the whole European Continent that has not a cathedral, built from three to eight centuries ago, compared with which this, when finished, will be second or third rate."

—Preparations for the skating season at Central Park, New York, have already commenced, and the large building on the margin of the lower lake, containing stoves, dressing-room, a restaurant, &c., which is built up and removed every year, at a cost of 5,000, is now being erected. The annual cost of clearing the ice on all the lakes of the park is about $20,000. The largest number of visitors to the park on any day last winter was $75,000, of whom it is believed at least 40,000 resorted to the lakes and ponds.

The Vermont Sleeper.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Miss Warner, of Highgate, Vt., the girl who went to sleep on the 9th and wasn't going to wake up till the 21st, has been interviewed, and she seems to sleep on an entirely original plan. After two days and nights of it, she appeared to dream that she was a receiving warehouse in the provision business, for she got up and ate,—didn't she eat! The lunch gave her the nightmare, evidently, for she was restless and would write detached words on a slate, such as: "Pen and ink," "Do not force me to take anything," "God tells me, and you must do it," "It is not my natural food," "I'm going to see the angels," "Coming back Nov. 21," etc. Those two days were the longest time she has slept without that little lunch. Her countenances is "smooth and placid," pulse natural, respiration ditto. If her hand is lifted from the bed, it will remain where it is left for a moment, then originally settle to its original position. The man who interviewed her thinks the cause of her slumber "a very obvious one," but he doesn't choose to enlighten the public.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES ON SOUTH MORgan-st. will be rented very cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—AT ½ RENT UNTIL 1ST MAY, dwelling 754 West Washington-st. Rent very low; 12 rooms. ROBERT RAE, 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE, with yard and barn, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at Room 20, North Clark and North Water-sts.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 400 West Van Buren-st. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—A HOUSE, AND FURniture (nearly new) for sale at a bargain. This is a rare chance for the right party for private boarding. Call to-day at Room 14, 145 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 106 SOUTH HOYNE-ST., $25 per month to responsible persons. Apply to owner, 641 West Madison-st., over drug store.

TO RENT—COTTAGE CONTAINING 6 ROOMS ON Langley-av., near Forty-fifth-st.; price, $25 per month. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front dwelling, desirable location, on South Side, for private family. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of George C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—$13—LOWER FLOOR, $15; UPPER floor, $26; for all of 8-room dwelling, 857 Indiana-st; water on each floor. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER HALF OF COTTAGE, 4 rooms, pantry, and summer kitchen, $15. 52 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—AND PART OF FURNITURE FOR sale, 3-story and basement brick house, near Union Park. Address D 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen in second or third story brick; have inside blinds, with gas, water, and closets on same floor; among the pleasantest in the city; low rates to good tenants. Apply at Room 40, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms in the city to be rented to the right parties on very reasonable terms; appointments first-class. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, gas and warmed. 543 State-st.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE PARLOR, FURNISHED for $12. Also two nice rooms with closets, unfurnished for $10. 69 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, TO LADIES OR gentlemen, with or without board. Location pleasant. Terms reasonable. 114 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—3 GOOD ROOMS, WITH GAS AND WAter, suitable for light housekeeping; owner will take board for rent. Also a furnished room, with fire, suitable for two young men, at $4 per week. 245 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, suitable for sleeping or light housekeeping. Inquire at 263 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—71 EAST MONROE-ST., ELEGANT FURnished rooms. Apply at Room 36.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms. Rent to suit the times. Transients accommodated. 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, on line of street-cars. Owner would board for rent. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $18, $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, large enough for 3 or 4 gentlemen, at reduced prices. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 60.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Transients accommodated. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TO A LADY, A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, nicely furnished, on the South Side. Address N 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME STORE AND BASEment 135 State-st., 20x73 to an alley; steam-heated and every convenience; moderate rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $35 FOR STORE AND THREE good living rooms, on Halsted-st., near Jackson. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A STORE, WITH SHELVING, GAS, and chandeliers; rent moderate. 207 South Halsted-st., corner Van Buren. Inquire up-stairs.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, and every convenience, in our basement office. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PACKING-HOUSE WITH IRON TANK, steam boiler, steaming-rooms, smoke-house, &c., all in complete running order. G. A. RHODES, Jr., 140 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, farm 200 acres, Winnebago County, Ill. Also 80 acres near, and house and lot in Valparaiso, Ind. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Fifty-first and Pacific-sts. for new furniture. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED OR unimproved Chicago residence property for a good improved farm of 200 to 400 acres, within 25 to 40 miles of Chicago. Address GEORGE G. POPE, Room 9, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$200,000 WORTH OF LOW-PRICED lands in Texas and Missouri to exchange for merchandise in large or small quantities. All communications strictly confidential. Address or call on AVERY MILLER & CO., or E. T. SUMWALT, Room 2, 143 Monroe.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR INSIDE PROPERTY, A noted fruit farm in Southern Illinois that will pay its cost in a few years. Valued at $20,000. Will pay some cash. Call on the owner from 10 to 12, at the office of Hammond & Bogue, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER PROPERTY, first-class apple and peach trees. Call or address A. M. LAWNER, No. 4 Honore Block, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE, WITH lease of lot, on a paved street in South Division; also some vacant lots, free of incumbrance, that we will put with this house. Want in exchange a good building lot south of Thirty-fifth-st. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SMALL FARMS IN exchange for Chicago property. We have parties who want farms worth $2,000 to $5,000. Owners please send description. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—NINE HORSES IN EXCHANGE FOR other property. Apply at Room No. 2, 171 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF DRY goods and notions for secured notes, mortgages and cash. Address B. P. HENRY, 790 West Madison-st., Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON BUTLER, HUBB, Wallace, Spring, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third sts; $725 to $1,000, one-fourth cash, balance on long time; abstract of title given with each lot. HENRY C. LORD, 151 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE 22x70 FEET LONG, 2-STORY, building, fit for 4 families; and a store, on South Halsted-st., one or two blocks from the Union Stock Yards. Inquire at 1014 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A FINE MARble front dwelling in the heart of Chicago, with all modern improvements; half cash, balance in 3 years, will get it at a great bargain; any one having the half cash and wants a home, take advantage of this opportunity and address W E, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 5 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—LOT 50 BY 150 feet, east front, on South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND lot on Evans-av., price $3,500. House and lot on North Morgan-st., $8,000. 17 lots on Wallace and Hubbard-sts, $17,000. 10 lots in Englewood at $900 per lot. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—BARGAINS AT PANIC prices in Chicago lots; or, if you want, must, and will have money, and mean business, call. E. H. CUMMINGS, Real Estate office, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—45X180 FEET, NORTHeast corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—SIX LOTS FRONTING on Halsted near Centre-st.; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OGDEN-AV., NEAR Twelfth-st. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON MONROE, WILcox, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren Tyler, Harrison, Western-av., Twelfth-st., Oakley-av.; long time and easy terms. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON MADISON-ST., near Western-av. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., CORNER LOT 52X133, northeast corner of Halsted and Mather-sts. If you want a decided bargain now is your time. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Twenty-sixth, Halsted, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE AND dwelling on North Clark-st., east front, near Goethe-st., barn, lot 25x151; will exchange for cottage and lot in good locality. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN IN SUBURBAN real estate. $2,000 cash will make $15,000 in one year by subdivision of 10 acres adjoining Irving Park. Address the owner, E 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 50X190 ft., cheap, and on easy terms. Two good houses and lots on monthly payments. Sale of property on commission solicited. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIFTY splendid building lots, size 26x125 feet each. Price reduced until Dec. 15 to $160 per lot, payable one-half cash, and balance one year. Original price $250 per lot. Rare chance for a small and profitable investment. One lot can be bought as cheap as if all were taken. Look at the property and surrounding valuable improvements. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRable property in Englewood, Beck's Subdivision in Sec. 21, 38, 14; fine improvements, streets, sidewalks, fountains, lakes, etc. Call at the office and get tickets, plats, circular, and further particulars. $400 will buy a lot, unincumbered; good title, with abstract to date. At least 30 per cent profit will be made by every buyer; this is five times as much as savings banks will pay you. H. J. GOODRICH, Agent L. W. BECK, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 7-ROOM COTTAGE AND 3 LOTS AT Desplaines, $1,000, only $200 cash and $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down, $5 a month until paid; they will be $200 on and after the 15th of this month. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments; they will be $500 on and after the 15th of this month. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near the crossing, at a sacrifice, as owner is going West. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WELL-IMPROVED farm, near city and railroad; good house and lot in this city, free of any incumbrance; also, residence lots in old Town of Hyde Park; well-secured notes on real estate, and cash, for large or small stocks of furniture, household goods, dry goods, boots and shoes, pianos, sewing-machines, or any kind of salable merchandise. Wanted express wagon. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE—TWO BEAUTIFUL 40-acre fruit farms in Southern Illinois, $200 each; unincumbered, title perfect; owner must sell. Address N 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 150 ACRES WITHIN half a mile of Chebanse village, at panic prices. Call on or address E. S. RICHMOND, Chebanse, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COTTAGE OF 6 OR 8 ROOMS, WITH long ground lease; must be well-located, and cheap for cash. N 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 WORTH OF GOOD REAL estate paper. Address N 29, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1155½ INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent to two persons, with board; price reasonable; no boarding-house.

166 TWENTIETH-ST., NEAR STATE—AN English lady wishes to board five or six gentlemen; good accommodations.

248 CALUMET-AV.—SUITE FRONT ROOMS nicely furnished, with good board, very convenient to street-cars; references exchanged.

506 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single, handsomely furnished or unfurnished, with board references required.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, at moderate prices, for families or young men. Day boarders accommodated.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE, good board at $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day board $3.50.

922 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

West Side.

17 LOOMIS-ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT AND BACK room, also single front room, with board; bath, hot and cold water; terms reasonable.

48 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent with board; also unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN can find a pleasant room, home and good table at reasonable rates.

112 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW DAY BOARDers can be accommodated.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—ACcommodations for two young gents or ladies at $6 per week. Society, and superior table. A very pleasant home for winter. Only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons with nicely furnished rooms; also, a few day boarders accommodated.

881 WEST LAKE-ST.—GENT AND LADY CAN have furnished parlor and bedroom cheap, with board. Call for one week.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST.—GOOD ROOMS and first-class at very moderate rates. Passenger elevator constantly running. Day board, $6 per week; transient, $2.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR LADY, NURSE, AND CHILD IN a quiet family in good location on West Side. Address G 60, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL—WITH $40,000 TO $50,000, 15 per cent guaranteed, by a large and well known Chicago manufacturing house of over twenty years' standing. The profits are large and well assured. Capital wanted to increase the business. Address G & F, care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD-PAYING MEAT-market. Rare chance for a good man to make money with small capital. Market doing a good business. Address, for three days, Y 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL, well-established cash business that pays nearly that amount per month. Call at 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE ONLY AVAILABLE restaurant and lunch-counter in the city—a bona fide bargain. 175 East Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON NOV. 27, A HORSE. INQUIRE AT 561 Milwaukee-av. and pay charges.

LOST—A PHYSICIAN'S BUGGY-CASE, MOROCco-covered, silver-mounted corners; filled with medicine. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at Northwestern Homeopathic Pharmacy, 168 Clark-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, A GOLD BREAST-pin, with 5 white pearls, between 22 and 25 State-st. Liberal reward at 1172 State-st.

$20 REWARD—LOST, A SMALL RED, RUSSIA leather bag in the Michigan Central Railroad Depot, in ladies' waiting-room, or in coming off the cars. The finder will receive above reward at the office of Grand Pacific Hotel.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD—BUSIness and medical mediums. 105 West Madison-st.

MRS. BELINI, 103 WEST MADISON-ST., CLAIRvoyant, tells by water and cards.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—HENRY LEE, A CARpenter, who went to Chicago after the fire, from Maidstone, in Kent, is requested to communicate with his sister, MRS. AUSTEN, Frith-road, Croydon, Surrey, England.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—CLERK WITH $400, ON GOOD SECURIty, steady employment at fair salary. Address N 40, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER, ONE WHO UNDERstands forwarding and finishing; also blank book work. Apply to JOHN F. FUNK & BRO., Elkhart, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRINTER AND toner at MOORE'S Gallery, 180 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT NO. 594 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A JOBBING PLUMBER AT NO. 608 Archer-av. JOHN C. REILLY.

WANTED—WAGON-MAKER AT 253 NORTH Wells-st. at 7 o'clock this morning. T. SCULLY.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BARBER. NO. 19 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS FOR SOUTHern Michigan. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE TO SELL the celebrated Chang Chang. One man sold 70 in one day; another man, who never had sold goods before, cleared $43 last week. If you are out of employment, don't fail to take an agency that will pay any person who is willing to work from $30 to $50 per week. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN FOR AN EASY BUSINESS THAT will pay $3 to $4 a day. Call and see the non-explosive that sells for 50 cents and costs 10. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman on salary or commission, to sell cutlery, guns, etc. Address D 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE NEW FAMily Secor sewing-machine, at the general agency, 418 Wabash-av. Also two good boys, American or German. Come with your mothers.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS; PAY, $1.20 PER cord. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 269 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—MEN FOR AN EASY BUSINESS THAT will pay $3 to $4 a day. Call and see the non-explosive that sells for 50 cents and costs 10. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AGENTS, PEDDLERS, AND COUNTRY dealers to close out wholesale notion stock below cost. D'UTASSY, 199 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call at or address 167 South Clark-st., Room 29.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 15 YEARS OF age for a cigar stand; only those having good references need to inquire at Burke's European Hotel cigar-stand.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG; wages $30 per week. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—BY A CHICAGO PUBLISHING-HOUSE, an experienced school-book canvasser. Address, with references, Y 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE MEN TO SELL ELEGANT chromo show-cards. Something new for holiday trade. Apply in stationery store 55 State-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYment to call or address REVINGTON & CO., 232 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A DAY PORTER AT BURKE'S HOTEL, 140 and 142 Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family. Apply at 24 Groveland Park, opposite the University on Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, SWEDE, English or Norwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron. Come to-day at No. 922 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply in store, 195 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY, AT 114 South Green-st.

WANTED—AT UHLRICH HOUSE, A WOMAN COOK —one who understands meat and pastry.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED KITCHEN GIRL for a restaurant. 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework. No Irish. 241 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron at Evanston. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock at office of Washington Life Insurance Co., 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Call at 637 Washington-av., near Wood-st., West Side.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE IMMEDIATELY. Address K 94, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A LADY UNDER 30, EDUCATED IN literature and music, of an amiable disposition, at home alike in kitchen and parlor, to take charge of a gentleman's home. Adventuresses need not apply. Address O 12, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

CALL AT THE SINGER OFFICE 215 SOUTH HALsted-st., and buy a machine on easy monthly payments. Machines rented. Office open evenings. A. J. MELCHERT, Agent.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES VERY CHEAP —A Wheeler & Wilson silver-plated family sewing-machine, full cabinet case, original cost $125, price $40. A $70 Grover & Baker for $25. A $75 Finkle & Lyon for $25. All warranted. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing-machine on easy monthly payments, making a small cash payment down, and take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all work done over monthly payments. Come and examine our terms. Old machines repaired and made as good as new.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WEST Side branch office, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments. Remember the number.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A MAN GOING ABROAD WILL SELL OR EXchange any part of a great variety of first-class driving rigs, horses, carriages, buggies, sleighs, &c. Also household goods. Wants a good breech-loading gun. Will give any time wanted, with security. Call or address O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRED MARE; TROT INSIDE of 3 minutes or no sale; from 7 to 8 years old; perfectly sound and gentle. 645 Michigan-av.; home at 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT HALF-PRICE, AN ELEGANT BUGgy and horse for cash, $200; worth $500. Call at 53 South Curtis-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE-YEAR-OLD HAMBLETONIAN mare, 15 hands, sound and kind, good speed, brought from New York by present owner; she must be sold; no reasonable offer refused if sold before 12 to-day. J. WILDEY, 145 South Sangamon-st.

HORSE-CLIPPING BY PATENT MACHINE; SATisfaction guaranteed; prompt attention to postal orders; horses left over night carefully tended. Twenty-first-st., rear of 733 Michigan-av. FITZPATRICK BROS.

WANTED—TO BUY A SOUND, GENTLE AND kind horse, 5 to 8 years old; that has a good square gait, must trot in 3 minutes; must be cheap, at panic price. Address P. O. Box O, Minooka, Ill.

WANTED—CUTTER AND BELLS CHEAP FOR cash. Address C W B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE THAT CAN TROT IN about 3 minutes in exchange for fancy goods, jewelry, table and pocket cutlery, etc. Address Y 57, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR THE GREAT SENSATION, the best and fastest selling subscription book out. Address or apply to THE BEVERLY COMPANY, Publishers, Central Hall Block, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD REliable agents, ladies or gents, to canvass for one of the best articles in this country. N. WILLEY, corner Washington and Desplaines-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to canvass for the Excelsior Magazine. Large commissions given. Call at Room 59, 157 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED—CARPENTERS IN THE CITY and country to take orders and put up rubber weather strips. Call or address J. YOUNG, 23 North Jefferson-st., up-stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN TO SELL the chromo show-cards for holiday trade. Large profits. EARLIE & CO., 55 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT GREEN AND GOLD BROCATEL parlor suite, 7 pieces; equal to new; cost $180; will sell for $65. Splendid $600 piano-forte for $200. Genuine nickel silver waiter, 26 inches, cost $140, price $30. A first-class sewing-machine for $25. All fine goods; equal to new. Private residence, 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOT OF NICE NEW FURniture for housekeeping; will be sold cheap. Inquire in rear of 301 West Madison-st. Parties not meaning business need not apply.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVery description at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, new or second-hand pianos, sewing-machines, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of should call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, FULL 7 octaves overstrung bass, Agraffe bridge, round corners, carved legs, style Louis XIV., made to order by J. & C. Fischer, New York; cost $600; price, with cover and stool, $300; private residence 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A NEW 7-OCtave rosewood piano, New-York make. Call in store, 62 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A $450 PIANO, FINELY CARVED legs, for $300, $100 down, $100 in six months. Apply 45 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 SECOND-HAND 12-HORSE POWER hoisting engines.
1 second-hand 20-horse power Ames' Portable.
2 second-hand 20-horse power locomotive boilers.
2 second-hand 15-horse power locomotive boilers.
2 second-hand Roots' blowers.
And large assortment pumps and wire rope. Have been used about 3 months, and in good condition.
FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., 145 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, EDUCATED IN PARIS, WILL GIVE instruction in the French language in exchange for a room or board. Address B 70, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN GIVEN TO LADIES and gentlemen, evenings. Address GERMAN TEACHER, Haven School, or call at 163 Wentworth-av., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN AN office; speaks German and English, and writes a good hand; reference given. Address N 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PENman and figurer. Salary, $10 per week. Address, for three days, N 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS office clerk or clerkship in any capacity. Will work for his board. Address, for five days, X 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A position as bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery or confectionery house. Can refer to present employer. Terms, $15 per week. Address Y 40, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO work for his board and go to school. Address R 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a steady place for the winter. Address D 73, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work and sewing, or general housework in a small family; references given. Call or address 70 Kramer-st., between Halsted and Union.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or second work in a small family, by a respectable girl with good city references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen to-day in bakery, corner of Thirtieth-st. and Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO kitchen or general housework in a private family or boarding house. Please call at 702 Indiana-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl, well acquainted with the American housework, as second girl in a large, or single girl in a small family. No. 29 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIvate family or boarding-house. Call at 193 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE GERMAN COOK, three German, seven Swedish, and two Norwegian girls, for general housework at the Old Scandinavian Employment room, No. 50 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework or kitchen work in a private house. Please call for two days at 671 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second-work in a small private family. Also for one to do sewing or take care of children. Call, or address for three days, 169 Arnold-st. C. B.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, SMART GIRL to do chamber-work or to take care of children; can do plain sewing. Good references. Call at No. 149 Burnside-st for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second-work or general housework; willing and obliging. Call at 1377 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR family of two. Call at 529 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS 14 AND 16 years of age, one to do general housework, the other as nurse girl. Call at 356 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework or second work or to work in a laundry. Please call at 343 West Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS to do second work in American families. Call at 488 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Can furnish first-class city references. Please call at No. 263 Burnside-st., third house south of Twenty-first-st., in the rear.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman to do sewing and second-work. Address 344 Hubbard-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a respectable family. Please call at 540 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, TO DO second work, and take care of a baby. Call at 832 State-st. to-day.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes a place as nurse; would take charge of an invalid lady or gentleman; has the best of reference. Address Mrs. McHENRY, 80 Twenty-fifth-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American woman competent to take charge of a gentleman's house. U 85, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTRACTIVE young lady, alone in the world, a home where she can pay her own way; understands domestic industry and sewing; can teach music; is agreeable, and is 20 years of age. Address MOLLIE PARSONS, Hyde Park, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTIES WISHing to engage in one of the finest wholesale businesses in the city is now offered. No ready cash necessary. The business more than able to meet all demands. Address N 35, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, A BUILDING and business that has been established 13 years, and is paying from $3,000 to $4,000 per year. Capital necessary to buy and carry on the business, $7,000. It is situated in a country town. For particulars, address X X X, Tribune office.

A SALOON FOR SALE, NOW DOING A GOOD business, and cheap rent. Southwest corner Washington and Franklin-sts.

A NICELY-FITTED UP CIGAR STAND AND A well-selected stock, in first-class dining-rooms, on South Side, for sale; cash required, about $250. Address CIGARS, Tribune office.

BUSINESS INTERESTS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND exchanged; no charge unless successful. Groceries, drugs, etc., for sale. KIMBALL & CO., Methodist Church Block.

DENTAL OFFICE, ARCHER CHAIR, INSTRUments, etc., for sale; town of 14,000 inhabitants. No bonus asked. Address R 44, Tribune office.

GROCERY AND SPIRIT STORE FOR SALE AT A bargain. Apply to-day at 160 Maxwell-st.

NORTH SIDE STONE WORKS IN COMPLETE order for sale. A large and profitable business assured. Good real estate or secured paper taken in exchange. S. W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st.

PLANING-MILL MACHINERY, BELTING, STEAM pipes, shafting, etc., to be sold very cheap if applied for soon. The mill to rent at a very low rent; has ample steam power. Apply to the engineer, BENEDICT'S Planing-mill, corner Green and Kinzie-sts.

STOCK OF ASSORTED LIQUORS, ONE GOOD draught horse, and double lumber wagon for sale. Will take claims on Franklin Bank. Address D 89, Tribune office.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL OF AN established business for sale; a profit of 20 per cent can be realized; returns in 30 days; can be conducted with small capital; $20,000 can be used advantageously; no objection to retaining a half-interest; no competition; business secured by patent. Address PATENTEE, care Curtis & Co., 136 South Water-st.

VERY FAVORABLY LOCATED GROCERY-store, buildings, 4 horses, 3 wagons, &c. Everything in first-class order. Exchange for part. S. W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st.

WHOLESALE NOTION STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP. Retailers, peddlers, and agents call at D'UTASSY'S, 199 East Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

EQUITY OF REDEMPTION FOR FIVE YEARS IN among the finest residence lots in the city for sale for half its value in cash, or exchange for real estate in Cook County. Address O 43, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lassen's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

TO LOAN—$500, NOW ON HAND, FOR TWO years, on Chicago property, at 10 per cent. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

WANTED—$20,000 TO $50,000, ON SHORT TIME, at street rates, on abundant real estate security. Address Y 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $25,000, FOR 5 YEARS, AT 10 per cent and good commissions, on first-class city real estate worth $100,000. Address C 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 ON INSIDE PROPERTY OR mortgage notes for 5 months. Will employ party in real estate office. Y 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000 TO $7,000 FOR A TERM OF 3 to 5 years, on good first-class real-estate security. Address B 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONEY—$10,000 OR $11,000 ON PURchase-money notes, secured on a farm valued at $35,000; a portion runs to 1880. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

$800 TO $1,000 CASH IN HAND TO BUY A good purchase-money mortgage. Security must be ample. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

$1,000 WANTED ON IMPROVED PROPERTY worth three times that amount; 10 per cent and liberal commissions. Address G 36, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS ON real estate, or will take paper at 10 per cent commission. S. J. EGBERT, Room 8 Tribune Building.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON GOOD collaterals, at 3 per cent per month. Address D 10, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING WANTED, AT 794 State-st. I will pay the highest price in cash for cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. B. BOASBERG. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SPORT—GENERAL PRIZE SHOOTING FOR A REvolver this week, to close on Saturday evening, at 388 State-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 287 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO HOUSE-MOVERS—WANTED, A TWO-STORY frame house moved nearly a mile. Who wants the job? TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A THROUGH STEERage ticket to London, England. Must be cheap. Address L 89, Tribune office.

WEST TROY LAUNDRY, 104 WEST WASHINGton-st. Gents' wear, $1 per dozen; ladies', $1.25 per dozen.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING A DARK MINK cape that they want to dispose of, cheap for cash, will find a customer by addressing D, Tribune office, at once, stating where same can be seen.

MEDICAL.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH CATARRH? YOU can try a "Sure Cure" free, at Dr. O. R. SYKES' office, 169 West Randolph-st. Cut this out.

HYGIENIC BOARD, TREATMENT, AND SWEDish movements at 26 Vincennes-place, Cottage Grove.

WASHINGTON.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

former Congress, was a member in this Committee, and found there scope for utilizing his abilities. He is opposed by Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, who is at present the oldest member of the Committee, and has served for twelve consecutive years. As he possesses high qualifications, it is difficult to say, in view of his long-continued and effective service, why he should be set aside for Mr. Orth, and there is the best reason for believing that he will not be. The impression is rapidly gaining ground that Blaine is working from a sincere desire to promote the public service in making up his committees, and that he will not allow any other considerations to influence him. The belief that he will adopt this manly course has had a perceptible effect on public feeling, and it is apparent that Blaine stock has greatly appreciated in the last few days.

GARFIELD STOCK ADVANCING.

For a day or two past there has been a most persistent effort to induce the belief that Garfield alone of all those who were implicated in the Credit-Mobilier would be set back and humiliated. This effort is hard to explain, as Mr. Garfield is certainly a good a man as any of the others who were implicated in the Credit-Mobilier scandals, and the effort to make him the scape-goat was [illegible]wardly conception. There is no doubt that he will be again placed at the head of the Appropriation Committee, as Blaine has refused to permit himself to be used in so mean a way.

A ROW AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

There is a serious rupture in the Democratic ranks. Holman, Cox, and others equally prominent, mean business when they refuse to indorse the back-pay feature of the increase of salaries bill, and although active efforts are making to bring about a reconciliation, there is no reason to believe that they will be successful. The feeling is strong and deep; and the position in which the Democrats find themselves is a novel one for them. Those voting for Cox for Speaker to-day were Messrs. Holman, of Indiana, and Whitehouse, of New York. Bland, of Missouri, voted for Alexander H. Stephens; and Creamer, of New York, voted for Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania. There was some Democratic dodging on the vote for Speaker.

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans of the House held a caucus to-night to deliberate and decide upon a policy with regard to the repeal of the back-pay and increase-of-salary law. The attendance was quite full, and the proceedings, while they were not embellished with the highly personal order of remarks that characterized the Democratic caucus, of Saturday night, were of a very earnest and absorbing nature. It appears that it was thought necessary to call this caucus to order, in the first place, to unite on some plan and course of action; and, secondly, to head off a large number of virtuous gentlemen who are inclined to be precipitate in reform.

FIGHTING FOR THE HONOR OF REPEALING THE SALARY BILL.

It is not proposed that the glory of introducing a bill for the purpose indicated, shall be monopolized by any one individual, but rather it is thought best that it shall redound to the credit of the whole party. Eugene Hale, of Maine, gave considerable offence to-day when he notified the House of his purpose to introduce a bill to-morrow or and the first opportunity to effect the repeal, as it was thought he was too ambitious, if not a little selfish. This being the State of affairs, there was nothing to do to-night except to agree on plans to be adopted, and the opposition to the action was but feeble, although there was considerable suppressed feeling, which at times threatened to break out in open squabbling. Ben Butler, backed by Roderick Randim Butler, from Tennessee, was recognized as the leader of

ANTI-REPEAL FACTION.

It was noted with considerable surprise that the General didn't display that nonchalant and defiant swagger, while discussing the affair, that he assumed while treating it in Massachusetts during the vacation. If his convictions as to the righteousness of increased back-pay have not changed, they certainly have as to the temper of the people. He was dignified to a degree, therefore, and only occasionally he permitted his characteristic style of debate to show itself, and then in modified styles. It is said that he was disposed in his remarks to treat of Eugine Hall as a son-in-law of his father-in-law, and to otherwise disparage that young gentleman, but, on the whole, he curbed himself in a manner which did exceeding credit to his sagacity.

COLORED DELEGATES OPPOSED TO THE REPEAL.

Three of the six colored Representatives, headed by Raeney, of South Carolina, made a bold fight against any repeal, but, while they were heard in an indulgent and patronizing way, the weight that was given to what they said was not such as they would have liked from the great Radical party.

THE ADVOCATES OF REPEAL.

Hassin, of Iowa, Tremaine, of New York, and Hawley, of Connecticut, were prominent in urging the policy of repeal. It was put to the humanity of the caucus, that in any action that might be had, nothing ought to be done that would reflect at all upon the many truly good, but misled gentlemen, not now members of Congress, who took their back-pay, and inserted it in a judicious manner. Great circumspection was urged in this regard. The final result was the

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE,

consisting of Kasson, Hale, of Maine, Tremaine, Butler, of Massachusetts, and Thomas, of North Carolina, to prepare a bill reducing salaries to $5,000 a year, due regard being had to such a restoration of the franking privilege in documents and garden-seeds, provisions being made to secure an allowance for postage for other purposes, stationery, and mileage, such as will bring the pay up to the amount received by members of the Forty-first Congress, which will substantially set it back at the old figures. The bill is to be reported to-morrow if occasion offers and the time not taken up with questions of privilege Blaine will announce the morning hour; and the call of States will be had.

HALL TO INTRODUCE THE BILL.

This will give Hall an opportunity to introduce the bill. In case he should die to-night, the outlook for the Republican party would be very gloomy, as an unregenerate demand from New Hampshire, the next State to be called, would most surely grasp the situation, and introduce a bill himself. This, however, was fully considered, and the contingency provided for by the adoption of the resolution submitted by Kelly, of Pennsylvania, that all other matters than this bill shall be at once referred to the Judiciary Committee. Only two or three faint votes were heard in the negative, when the final action was had.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS

is called for to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. It is announced that the doors will be open for Sumner and Schurz, but they will not be specially invited to take part.

MR. BOUTWELL'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is quite twice as long as any of the previous documents of similar character. Judge Richardson deems it the most important that was ever made to Congress by a Secretary of the Treasury, and at the same time it is materially different in general make-up, being entirely of a business character, making numerous highly important recommendations, giving minute description and accounts of the workings of the Treasury Department. A full and comprehensive abstract of the report has been made by the Assistant Secretary, Sawyer, for prompt transmission by telegraph as soon as the report is presented to Congress.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The Cabinet met at half-past 11 o'clock, all the members being present, and remained in session until twenty minutes to 4 o'clock, in expectation of receiving the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives instructed with the duty of informing the President that the two houses had organized, and were prepared to receive any communication he might be pleased to make them. The Committee not appearing by half-past 3 o'clock, a telegram was sent to the Capitol inquiring into the state of affairs in Congress, and, on receipt of the reply, the Private Secretary of the President informed the gentlemen of the press in waiting for copies of the message that the document would not be sent to Congress until to-morrow.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S REPORT.

Secretary Richardson had sent in advance his financial report to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to be distributed to the press at the time the President's message should be delivered to Congress, but owing the President's message not having been communicated to Congress to-day, the Secretary this afternoon telegraphed to the Government officers having his report in charge to retain it until to-morrow.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

During the session of the Cabinet to-day the President formally tendered to Attorney-General Williams the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Col. Bristow, of Kentucky, will be appointed Attorney-General. The nominations of Col. Bristow and Judge Williams will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

Judge Advocate-General Holt publishes a long rejoinder to ex-President Johnson, in which he says Johnson is guilty of gross perversion in his statement of what occurred at their interview just previous to the execution of Mrs. Surratt.

SERENADED.

Senator Sumner was serenaded to-night by the colored people of Washington.

THE SALARY-GRAB REPEAL BILL.

Wright's bill to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, increasing salaries, etc., provides that all salaries increased by that act be fixed at the same amounts as they were before its passage, though so far as it applies to the President it shall take effect after the present term, under the Constitution. So far as it applies to Senators, Representatives, and others, it is to take effect upon the date of the passage. The bill further provides that it shall not be so construed as to revive the franking privilege.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The Senate was called to order at noon by Vice-President WILSON.

NEW KANSAS SENATOR.

Mr. INGALLS presented the credentials of Robert Crozier, who was appointed by the Governor of Kansas to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Caldwell. The credentials were read and the oath of office administered.

TIME OF MEETING.

It was ordered that the Senate should meet daily at 12 o'clock meridian till otherwise ordered.

HOUSE NOTIFIED.

Also, that the Secretary of the Senate notify the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and that that body was ready to proceed to the transaction of business.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Messrs. ANTHONY and THURMAN were appointed a committee, to join a similar committee on the part of the House, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of each House had assembled.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. SARGENT had a telegram read from his colleague, Casserly, announcing his resignation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent and ordered to lie on the table, to be referred to committees hereafter:

By Mr. SUMNER—A bill supplementary to a bill to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights. He said he hoped that the Senate, at an early day, would be ready to proceed to the consideration of that well-known bill without referring it to a committee.

Mr. EDWARDS hoped that that and every other other bill involving private rights would be sent to a committee.

Mr. SUMNER also presented a bill to establish equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown; also, a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of the President of the United States by a direct vote of the people, and abolishing the office of Vice-President, and a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to extend the Presidential term to six years, and making the occupant ineligible for re-election.

Also, a bill to authorize the issue of compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tenders; also a bill to protect persons against inveighing from abroad or kidnapping for forcible restraint or involuntary servitude.

Mr. SUMNER said he introduced this bill to cover a class of cases which had occurred since the last session of Congress. He referred to the 5,000 Italian children now held in servitude in this country, having been kidnapped from abroad.

Also, by Mr. SUMNER, a bill to provide for the adjustment of the French spoliation claims.

By Mr. CONKLING—A bill relating to moneys appropriated for members of Congress.

By Mr. EDMUNDS (Vermont)—A bill creating a commission to adjust compensation for depredations by rebel cruisers awarded by the Geneva Tribunal.

By Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa)—A bill changing the time for holding Circuit and District Court in Iowa; also a bill to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, increasing the salaries of certain persons therein named.

By Mr. LOGAN—To repeal the act entitled an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; also a bill to establish a branch mint at Chicago.

By Mr. MORTON—A bill repealing such sections of the Bankrupt act of 1867 as provided for involuntary bankruptcy.

By Mr. FENTON—A bill to revise the Customs laws of the United States.

By Mr. WINDOM—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people.

By Mr. MORRILL (Vt.)—A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of a bill providing free banking and the resumption of specie payment, to take effect Jan. 1, 1875.

By Mr. FERRY (Mich.)—A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to consider and report remedies for the present financial derangement.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the resignation of Dr. Newman, Chaplain.

DISPATCH FROM MADRID.

Mr. SUMNER said he had a cable dispatch from Madrid, which he found on his table upon arriving in Washington. It had been prepared by several members of the Spanish Cortes, and was addressed to Senators Sumner and Cameron. He asked unanimous consent to have it read.

Mr. SHERMAN objected. He thought it an unwise course to read dispatches from foreign Governments before we had received information from our own on the same subject.

Mr. SUMNER thought his friend Sherman would not object if he knew the contents.

Mr. CONKLING—"Well, we can restrain our curiosity till we get the President's message."

BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill in relation to bounties, providing that all volunteers under the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, actually mustered into the service of the United States before Aug. 6, 1861, and accepted by the War Department under said proclamation, shall be paid the full bounty of $100 promised in said proclamation.

THAT GRAB.

Mr. Conkling's bill, relating to certain moneys appropriated for members of Congress, provides that all moneys approproprlated as compensation to members of the Forty-Second Congress in excess of mileage and allowances, fixed by law, at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by members of said Congress respectively, or which having been returned in any form to the United States, are hereby covered into the Treasury of the United States absolutely, the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid.

SALARY BILL.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill fixing the salary of Senators, Representatives, and delegates in Congress at $5,000 per annum, which shall be in lieu of all existing provisions by law for compensation except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return, and $200 per annum for postage, stationery, and newspapers. It authorizes disbursing officers of the Senate and House to retain such a sum each month from the compensation of Senators, members, and delegates of the present Congress, as will amount by the 4th of March, '75, to the excess above the rate of $5,000, which has been heretofore paid under the act of March 3, 1873, the sums so retained to be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds, to provide for the distribution of the sum awarded to the United States by the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, is the same bill which was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee last January.

RECESS.

The Senate took a recess for half an hour.

At the expiration of that time, the Senate reassembled, when Mr. EDMUNDS said it was evident that they

COULD NOT GET THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

to-day, on account of the time to be consumed in swearing in members and organizing the House. He therefore moved that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow, which was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CALLING THE ROLL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The House was called to order at noon by Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, who called the roll of members by States. The galleries were crowded, and most of the seats in the hall were occupied.

CONTESTED SEATS.

When Louisiana was reached, the Clerk stated that there were but two unchallenged certificates received from that State—those of Messrs. Darrall and Morey, from the Third and Fifth Districts. As to the other three districts, and the member for the State at large, there had been two conflicting sets or papers received, both issuing from competent authority, one set signed by Gov. Warmoth, and the other by Acting-Governor Pinchback. The Clerk had, therefore, declined to enroll any of them. As to the Ninth District of Indiana, the papers returned by the Governor could not be accepted by the Clerk, as they were not in accordance with the law, and, therefore, there was no person enrolled for that district. For four seats from Arkansas there had been but two certificates presented,—those of Synder and Hines. In regard to the State of West Virginia, there was a peculiar complication arising from the uncertainty as to the proper time of holding an election. There had been two elections held, on two different days, and different persons were elected from two districts. In the other district the same person had been elected on both occasions, and therefore the Clerk had enrolled that person (Hereford), but had not enrolled any of the others.

The roll having been called, it appeared that 278 members, of the 290 who are entitled to seats, answered to their names.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Mr. Maynard nominated James G. Blaine. Mr. Niblack nominated Fernando Wood. Mr. Holman nominated S. S. Cox, who said he was not a candidate for the position.

Tellers having been appointed by the Clerk, a vote was taken, with the following result: Blaine, 190; Fernando Wood, 77; S. S. Cox, 21; Clymer, of Pennsylvania, 1; Alex. H. Stephens, 1. Mr. Blaine was therefore declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty-third Congress. Messrs. Maynard and Wood conducted Mr. Blaine to the chair.

ADDRESS OF SPEAKER BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine, upon taking the chair, made the following address:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The vote this moment announced by the Clerk is such an expression of your confidence as calls for my sincerest thanks. To be chosen Speaker of the American House of Representatives is always an honorable distinction; to be chosen a third time enhances the honor more than three-fold; to be chosen by the largest body that ever assembled in the Capitol imposes a burden of responsibility which only your indulgent kindness could embolden me to assume.

The first occupant of this chair presided over a House of sixty-five members, representing a population far below the present aggregate of the State of New York. At that time, in the whole United States there were not 50,000 civilized inhabitants to be found 100 miles distant from the flow of the Atlantic tide. To-day, gentlemen, a large majority of you come from beyond that limit, and represent districts then peopled only by the Indian and the adventurous frontiersman. The National Government is not yet as old as many of its citizens; but in this brief span of time, less than one lengthened life, it has, under God's good providence, extended its powers until a continent is the field of its empire and attests the majesty of its law.

With the growth of new States, and the resulting changes in the centres of population, new interests are developed, rival to the old, but by no means hostile; diverse, but not antagonistic. Nay, rather are all these interests in harmony; and the true science of just government is to give to each its full and fair play, opposing none by undue exaction, favoring none by undue privilege. It is this great lesson which our daily experience is teaching us, binding us together more closely, making our mutual dependence more manifest, and causing us to feel, whether we live in the North or in the South, in the East or in the West, that we have indeed but "one country, one Constitution, one destiny."

OATHS ADMINISTERED.

Mr. Dawes, senior member of the House, administered the oath of office to the Speaker, who thereupon proceeded to swear in the members. About fifty members from Southern States, who could not take the oath of office which is known as "the ironclad," took the modified oath. Prominent among them was A. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

The next business in order being the election of Clerk, Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution covering all elective officers of the House, and naming the following: For Clerk, Edward McPherson; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. W. Ordway; Doorkeeper, O. S. Buxton; Postmaster, H. G. Sherwood, of Michigan; Chaplain, the Rev. J. G. Butler.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to amend by inserting, instead of the foregoing, the following names: George C. Widdeberg, Peter Rupp, Charles W. Comes, A. J. Starling, and the Rev. S. H. Mahon.

The amendment was rejected and the original resolution adopted and the officers sworn in.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES

were called and sworn in, with the exception of George Q. Cannon, of Utah, in reference to whom Mr. MERRIAM offered a resolution reciting that Cannon had taken an oath inconsistent with citizenship and with his obligations as a Delegate, and has been, and continues to be, guilty of practices in violation and defiance of the laws, referring to the Committee on Elections the question of Cannon's right to a seat.

Mr. COX opposed the resolution, as tending to establish a very dangerous precedent. Here was a prima facie case, with a regular certificate from the Governor of Utah. He moved that the delegate be sworn in.

The resolution was further opposed on the same ground by Gen. Butler, and G. F. Hoar, Peters, and Maynard, and then, on motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the resolution was laid on the table and the oath of office administered to Cannon.

DRAWING OF SEATS.

The House then proceeded to the drawing of seats.

INDIANA ELECTION CASES.

The certificate for the Ninth Indiana District, Shanks and Neff being the opposing claimants, was referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report at an early day. The certificate is an alternative one, depending on technicality as to forty-seven votes which were cast for Shanks, but which were excluded for informality.

THE SALARY-GRAB.

Mr. HALE (Maine) gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce and press to an early passage a bill to repeal the increase of salary law.

PENSION BILL.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition for pension to all soldiers of the War of 1812.

LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered a resolution to admit to their seats Sypher, Sheldon, and Pinchback, of Louisiana.

Without action, the House adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

What Bishop Cummins Says of His New Church Movement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The meeting called by Bishop Cummins to organize a Protestant Episcopal Church, on the basis of the Prayer-Book of 1785, will be held in Association Hall at 10 a. m. to-morrow. The object of this gathering is not for the discussion of the expediency of such a movement, and the call is not therefore issued to those who are opposed to such a course. That a beginning will be made to-morrow is quite certain. Bishop Cummins stated to-day that those who are resolved upon separation from the Protestant Episcopal Church as it is, have considered their cause well, fully appreciate their responsibility, and simply wish to perform their duty in the matter in a quiet and unostentatious way. It is easy to parade a large number of names, hold public meetings, and have brilliant orators. They prefer a different course. While they wish nothing whatever to be concealed, they will make as little noise as possible, and transact business, rather than attempt to draw crowds. The movement, Bishop Cummins says, is to a great extent confined to the laity. There is a respectable number of clergy enlisted, but in assuming such responsibility they have more difficulties to encounter, and, therefore, require greater courage. They must be prepared to give up their living, and be stigmatized as enthusiasts or fools. The laity, however, are in earnest, and are pushing the matter with becoming zeal, many of them being among the older members of the Church, who have had knowledge of the abuses of the Church for years. This new party holds very much the same position toward the Anglican Church that the Catholics do to the Church of Rome. They think had the prayer-book of 1785 been retained, ritualism could not have advanced so rapidly. They are not destroyers, but restorers of the true principles of their communion and service. The movement toward that has been going on in the Church for years, is powerful, and those who are opposed to it must consider their responsibility, and resolve upon some action to prevent such misfortune. Some plan will be adopted to-morrow to unite such men.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Right Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., Bishop of Kentucky, has issued a paper announcing that Dr. Cummins will be tried for violation of Sec. 1, Canon 9, Title 2, and saying any Episcopal act of his, pending his trial, will be null and void. All members of the Church are enjoined to give no countenance to the movement in which Dr. Cummins is engaged.

Dedication of a German Methodist Church in Danville, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 1.—The German Methodist Church at this place was dedicated yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, President of the Northwestern University. A large crowd were in attendance, and $2,600 was subscribed, which will cancel all the liabilities of the church.

SCURVY ON SHIPBOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The American ship Cultivator, from New York, was towed into port to-day by the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott. Her Captain, his wife, officers, and entire crew were down with scurvy, several of the latter at the point of death. The cutter found the ship about forty miles from Golden Gate.

FINANCIAL.

The Public Debt Increased Nine Millions During November.

The Sprague Trustees will Assume No Personal Liability.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The public debt statement for December furnishes the following items:

Six per cent bonds	$1,218,840,150
Five per cent bonds	497,801,400
Total coin bonds	$1,716,641,550
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	20,946,570
Legal-tender notes	367,001,685
Certificates of deposit	20,150,000
Fractional currency	48,041,349
Coin certificates	30,220,600
Total without interest	$465,413,635
Total debt	$2,217,679,755
Total interest	38,338,725
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	$83,789,987
Currency	1,296,440
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	20,150,000
Total in Treasury	$105,156,427
Debt, less cash in Treasury	2,150,862,053
Increase during the month	9,028,576
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by the United States	20,447,986
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,545,453
Balance of interest paid by United States	15,902,533

DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

Total estimate for the different Departments for 1875, $319,198,726; estimates for 1874, $308,323,256.

The appropriations for 1874 aggregate $306,060,252.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MECHANICS' BANK.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 1.—The Mechanics' Bank made a statement to-day at a meeting of depositors. Its assets amount to $138,000, or $12,000 above all liabilities. An extension of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months was granted to the institution. By the end of two years they expect to make a final settlement.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1.—The transactions in to-day's money market were limited. The demand for loans was somewhat light, and rates ranged at Saturday's quotations. The weakness of to-day's market was mainly attributable to a general anxiety on the part of speculators and others regarding the tone of the President's message on the Cuban and currency questions, and the probable action of Congress thereon. The banks to-day resumed their usual weekly statements.

THE SPRAGUES.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 1.—The recently appointed Trustees of the Sprague estate have informed the committee of creditors that they cannot accept, unless guaranteed protection from personal liabilities. They will have a conference with the committee to-day.

CRIME.

The Stevenson Murder Trial in Oshkosh, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 1.—The work of impaneling a jury for the trial of Chares A. Stevenson for the murder of his wife is now in progress in the Circuit Court. Forty-four jurors have been called, of whom twenty-two have been challenged for cause, or excused; eleven have been challenged peremptorily, and the panel is not yet full. The defense is preparing to give proof of emotional insanity. An immense crowd is in attendance.

Bank Robbery in Upper Big Rapids, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UPPER BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 1.—The Exchange Bank of this city was robbed last night of $25,000. By some accident, the vault was left unlocked by the bankers. An entrance into the bank was made by digging under the floor. The bank has suspended, and a new Cashier has been chosen, although no blame is attached to the late Cashier. There is no clue to the thieves.

Horse-Thief Captured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 1.—A horse-thief named William Johnson was captured in McKee Township, Saturday, and committed to jail here to-day. He had run off horses across the Illinois River, and returned on a second expedition when taken.

Bold Piracy in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Seven masked men boarded the Italian brig Mattano, lying off the Battery, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and obtained complete possession of the vessel, after which they robbed the Captain's wife of her jewelry, and also took some money that was concealed in the cabin. Capt. Counatur, the commander, resisted, and was shot and seriously injured. The mate was bound and gagged, and one of the men held the steward while the other secured his jewels and money. One of the thieves has been arrested.

A Bloody Affray Near Elko, Nev.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Yesterday, near Elko, Nev., John Davis shot and instantly killed S. S. Hedge. Thomas Brown, Davis' brother-in-law, a mere boy, thereupon drew a revolver and shot Davis through the head, killing him instantly, and then made his escape. Domestic troubles in Davis' family were the cause. Hedge had tried to induce Mrs. Davis to leave her husband and live with him.

A Negro Cuts His Wife to Pieces.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1.—Andy McNeil, colored, living 17 miles out on the Randolph Road, literally cut his wife to pieces on Saturday night for leaving his church and joining another one. He fled to this city, pursued by a lot of colored men, but was assisted in escaping by Thomas, colored, who was arrested and sent to jail to answer for it.

Tragedy at Boonville, Ind.--A Resisting Prisoner Shot and Killed by an Officer--A Man in Showing How the Affair Occurred Fatally Wounds a Boy.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, Nov. 29.

On Thursday afternoon a man named Thornburgh, who is known in the vicinity of Boonville as a desperado, got into a difficulty with another man, and ex-Sheriff Williams, now a Constable and Deputy Marshal, came into the house where Thornburgh was about to attack the other, and arrested him. Thornburgh pulled away from Williams, and with an oath declared that no one could arrest him—he would not be taken. Williams declared he should, and Thornburgh was in the act of drawing a revolver with which he had already threatened the other man, when Williams anticipated him, and fired twice, inflicting such wounds on Thornburgh that he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Williams at once went to the Sheriff's office to surrender himself, but the Sheriff not being at home, he waited until yesterday, when the Sheriff formally took him into custody to await the action of the Grand Jury, but so strong is popular opinion that he did no more than his duty that he is not in prison.

Thornburgh has the reputation of a horse-thief, and a short time ago he made an attack on his own father with a pistol. He was not over 25 years old, but was dreaded and disliked by all.

A man named Klohd, while relating to a number of persons how the above tragedy was enacted, accidentally shot a little three-year old boy named Buttiger, inflicting a wound that it is feared will prove fatal. The little boy was in his mother's arms at the time he was shot, and the bullet barely missed its mother's head, and was buried in that of the child.

LATER—Mr. Everard Pattison, Superintendent of the Lake Erie Railroad, reports that the wounded child died from the effect of the shot.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—For New England the temperature will continue low, with fresh and brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and snow. For the Middle States, slightly rising temperature, diminishing pressure, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, with area of rain and snow For the lake region and thence southward to the Ohio Valley, easterly to southerly winds with stormy weather. For the Southern States partly cloudy weather with areas of rain and light easterly to southerly winds.

Cautionary signals are continued at Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven, and ordered for Escanaba, Alpena, and Toledo.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS,

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Chicago	29.93	42	S. E., fresh	.15	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.19	54	S. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.22	35	S. E., fresh	.11	Light rain.
Denver	29.66	62	S., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.20	31	E., fresh	.11	Light rain.
Davenport	29.78	51	S., brisk	..	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.76	33	N. E., brisk	.05	Light rain.
Escanaba	30.07	33	S. E., brisk	..	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	29.80	15	N., gentle	..	H'vy snow.
Fort Gibson	29.82	64	E., brisk	..	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.76	60	S., brisk	.04	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.78	36	E., fresh	.09	Light rain.
Leavenw'th	29.56	62	S. W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.08	31	N. E., brisk	..	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.97	36	S. E., brisk	.55	Light rain.
Omaha	29.73	39	N. W., light	..	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.86	12	N. W., fresh	..	Light snow.
St. Paul	29.65	35	E., fresh	..	Threaten'g.
Toledo	30.17	36	E., fresh	.10	Threaten'g.
Yankton	29.85	28	N. W., fresh	..	Light snow.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Social Evil Ordinance in St. Louis Declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State--The Right of the Legislature to Decide upon Questions of Expediency Affirmed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—The Social Evil law has been declared to-day constitutional by the Supreme Court of Missouri, two Judges of the five on the Bench dissenting. The decision first argues the question whether the city had power to pass the existing ordinance under the charter, which expressly gives permission to regulate and suppress.

THE LEGISLATURE'S RIGHT TO CHANGE COMMON LAW.

Having decided this point in the affirmative, the Court goes on to say that the Legislature have a right to change the common law; it has a right to allow the legislative authorities of St. Louis to regulate the subject now under consideration differently from what it is in the other portions of the State. It is a naked assumption to say that any matter allowed by the Legislature is against public policy. The best indication of public policy is to be found in the enactments of a Legislature. To say that such a law is of immoral tendency is disrespectful of the Legislature, who no doubt designed to promote morality, and it is altogether unwarranted to suppose that the object of the law or the ordinance is for any purpose but to promote the morals and health of the citizens.

THE WISDOM OF THE ORDINANCE FOREIGN TO THE DISCUSSION.

Whether the ordinance in question is calculated to promote the object, is a question with which the courts have no concern; with the expediency, or propriety, or wisdom of a legislative enactment we have nothing to do. If a constitutional right is infringed, the courts are open to afford redress. We have no opinion, and therefore express none, about the expediency of this ordinance. Arguments on that point should be addressed to the State or City Legislature. It would be a novel exercise of judicial power to pass on the expediency of legislative enactments—a matter outside of the province of courts of justice. The only question we have to decide is, whether the power existed to make the law; and we think the Legislature granted the power.

THE LAW NOT VOID BY UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

If there are provisions in this ordinance, Chapter 13, which infringe on the rights of citizens, male or female, protected by the Constitution and laws of the State, and such provisions are attempted to be enforced, the remedy is obvious. Even according to the case referred to in 1 Gray, it is not pretended that unconstitutional provisions in a law make it totally void. On the contrary, it is well settled that they do not, and that a law may well stand, as far as it is constitutional, although it has in it certain provisions which are not valid; and in this case the only question was, whether the defendant's license, under the ordinance, was a protection. No question concerning the medical examination provided in certain sections of the ordinance arose; no complaint on this subject was made by any one affected by the provisions said to be oppressive and in opposition to our bill of rights. It was, in fact, conceded that various provisions of the ordinance were entirely unexceptionable so far as the State Constitution was concerned, and it was only insisted that the

GENERAL INTENT AND SCOPE OF THE ORDINANCE

was to promote immorality. Of this we are not authorized to judge. The legislative authorities of St. Louis are more competent and better qualified to decide this question than this or any other court. We doubt not that their intention was to promote the public morals. Whether the ordinance in question was the best mode of doing this, was a matter they were authorized to decide. This Court has no power to revise their decision on this question; it is a legislative, not a judicial, question.

Judge Napton gave the decision, Judges Adams and Wagner concurring. Judges Vories and Sherwood submitted the dissenting opinion.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Three Judges of the Supreme Court—Napton, Wagner, and Adams—gave a decision to-day in the somewhat famous social evil case, which was tried here some months ago, and in which Judge Colvin decided the Social Evil ordinance in force in this city unconstitutional. The principal point before the Supreme Court was, whether the Legislature had power to grant the City of St. Louis authority to regulate or suppress bawdy-houses, in the face of the general State law which requires the suppression of such houses. The Court decides the Legislature had such power, and therefore reverses the decision of Judge Colvin, of the lower court. Judges Vories and Sherwood dissent.

An Important Will Case at Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 1.—The celebrated will case of Thomas W. Gilrath vs. J. H. Gilrath, came up in the Circuit Court for trial to-day. Both parties to the suit are sons of the late Rev. James Gilrath, of this city, who died possessed of property to the extent of $150,000, the bulk of which he willed to his son, J. H. It is claimed that the will was obtained by fraud, and it is contested on this ground. Some damaging exposures are expected, and the trial will probably last four or five days.

Libel Suit in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The jury in the case of Joseph R. Reed, a reporter, charged with publishing a libel on Chief-of-Police Kennard H. Jones, being unable to agree, were to-day discharged by Judge Finletter.

Railroad Bonds Declared Void.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 1.—The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided that the issue of $150,000 in bonds by Bourbon, Kan., dated July 1, 1871, to the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, is void.

LOUISVILLE.

Dissolution--The Louisville Board of Trade Dies for Want of Funds.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—E. P. Moorman publishes a notice of the dissolution to-day of Moorman & Co., Louisville, and Milton J. Hardy & Co., New York, owners of the "Gutter" brand, in pursuance of notice from him to Hardy; also, announcing that neither partner has the right to use the names of the firms.

The Louisville Board of Trade closed its doors to-day, having no funds to meet expenses. The President ordered dispatches discontinued, after trying several days to get a quorum of the Directors to meet the financial situation. An effort will be made on Tuesday to revive the organization. But little interest is manifested as yet.

CASUALTIES.

Accidental Death of a Sportsman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 1.—A young man named Charles Roberts, son of a respectable farmer at Ursa, in this county, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday, while hunting. He was seated on a fence with his breast resting on the muzzle of his gun, when it was discharged, the load passing through his heart.

Ground to Death.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 1.—Benjamin Ferrell, an industrious citizen, was caught in the flywheel of a saw-mill near this city yesterday, and ground to death.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The monitor Manhattan having been examined to-day, it was found she will require quite an amount of repairing to make her seaworthy. The placing of water-guards around the turret-base was neglected, and some of her iron-bolts will require to be entirely redriven.

The Terror goes off the dry-dock to-morrow, and, with the Ajax, will be ready to sail on the 8th inst.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 30.—The ironclads Mahopac and Ossipee touched at this port to-day.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The German Government has addressed representations to the Government of Spain relative to the seizure of two German vessels in the Sooloo Archipelago, which were taken to Manilla and adjudged lawful prizes. It is reported that the decision of the Court at Manilla will be reversed by the Madrid Government and the vessels released.

The Federal Council have accepted an official invitation to Germany to participate in the Universal Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and have decided to leave the appointment of Commissioners to represent Germany at the Exhibition in the hands of Prince Bismarck.

[*Herald Cable Special.*]

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The German Emperor is reported to be in a weak state of health, all representations to the contrary notwithstanding. He has to be wheeled from his bed to the table. The life of the widow of the late King of Saxony is despaired of.

CUBA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The steamer Juniata, from Havana, reports that the captured steamer Virginius was still afloat when she left Havana, on Tuesday last.

All vessels arriving at Havana had full cargoes of flour, and 50,000 barrels had been ordered from New Orleans.

POLITICAL.

Elections Held in Cities Adjacent to Boston--Three Women Elected to the Chelsea School Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Elections were held to-day in several suburban and neighboring cities. In Chelsea three capable and cultivated women, by name Mrs. E. P. Gilman, Miss L. P. Holland, and Miss S. E. Miller, were elected to the School Committee, and the Citizens' candidate for Mayor, C. H. Ferson, received every ballot thrown. He is a Republican in politics, though his political preferences were not considered in the election.

The City of Gloucester held its first election as a city, and there is great commotion there to-night at the result, which is an unexpected victory for Robert R. Fears, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, who was elected by a majority of 400 in a total vote of 1,700, and nearly the entire Democratic ticket shows almost as decided figures. The new Mayor was the last Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and has long been a leading citizen.

In the new City of Somerville, Mr. William H. Furber was elected Mayor, receiving all the votes cast, like the candidate in Chelsea, but no women were chosen to the School Committee.

The California United States Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—An effort will probably be made by the railroad monopolists at Sacramento to stave off the organization of the Legislature. Booth is steadily gaining ground. The personal friends of Casserly now say that they will support Booth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Ex-Gov. Haight publishes a letter declining a candidacy for the United States Senatorship. This declaration of Gov. Haight will oblige the Democrats to turn to the next available man. Whom they will select is unknown.

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

A Convention of the Northern Illinois Spiritualists Disavows Sympathy with the Woodhull Crowd.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 1.—The Spiritualists of Northern Illinois assembled in convention in this city on Friday last. Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Parry, of Beloit, Wis., were the principal speakers. The session was harmonious throughout. On Sunday, a County Association of Spiritualists was formed, constitution adopted, and officers elected. The most important action of the Convention was the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Spiritualists of Joliet and the surrounding country, will not tolerate lust, sexual promiscuity, or any system of adultery that bemeans or degrades man and woman in their physical, moral, spiritual, or social happiness.

Resolved, That we recognize the monogamic law of marriage, under just regulations of law, that protects the woman as well as the man in all legitimate rules of life.

Resolved, That we hold the seducer equally guilty and culpable with the seduced, and that we will compel him to take his place on the level with his victim; and that we will approve of the elevation of both to a higher life, and we will encourage them to rise up and shake off their errors.

Resolved, That we do not recognize the Universal Association of Spiritualists as the representatives of Spiritualism in America.

SPRINGFIELD.

Noah Matheny, the Veteran County Clerk, Displaced by the Late Election--The Railroad Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.—Noah Matheny, who gave place to his successor as County Clerk to-day, has filled that office in this county since 1839, a period of thirty-four years. His father was appointed County Clerk in 1821, when the county was formed, and held it continuously until 1839, when he died, and his son was elected to the office. The father and son have held the office since the county was formed, making fifty-two years.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners hold their monthly session to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Deaths in Ottawa, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 1.—Philip Flick, an old citizen of Ottawa, though a young man, and well known in business circles, died very suddenly last night. Louis Kreiger, aged 73 years, a German, for many years a resident here, died on yesterday afternoon.

H. Parsons, of Bloomington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 1.—Hazo Parsons, one of the early settlers of Bloomington, and at one time Postmaster, died here to-day.

DES MOINES.

Treasurer Rankin Secures Bondsmen--Arrangements for the Grangers' Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 1.—Samuel E. Rankin secured bondsmen to-day, W. B. Ray, George Lendrum, and L. J. Wells signing the bond.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange will meet in this city on Wednesday to perfect the order of business, and other preliminaries for the Convention which meets Dec. 9.

FIRES.

A Hotel Burned--Four Persons Perish in the Flames.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—It now appears that four persons were burned in the fire at Warrensburg, Mo., on Saturday night. Their names were: M. E. Mulvehill, proprietor of Ming's Hotel, in which the fire originated; J. W. Poland, artist, of Kansas City; J. L. Prouty, Clintonville, Mo.; and Lewis Raister, Sedalia, Mo. Several other persons were badly burned, and a number saved their lives only by jumping from the second and third stories of the hotel. The fire originated by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp in the hotel.

At Fishkill, N. Y.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Dec. 1.—An incendiary fire, this morning, destroyed the entire business portion of this village. Loss, $108,000; insurance, $55,000. A man named Edward Jones has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

In San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—A fire to-day on Pacific street destroyed the Atlantic Hotel and several other buildings. Charles Allen, a guest of the hotel, was burned to death.

In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 1.—The residence of Theodore Hocke, No. 575 Woodland avenue, was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $5,000; insured.

In Alta City, Utah—Two Lives Lost.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 1.—At Alta City, last night, the house of Madame Anne Miller was destroyed by fire. In the smouldering ruins the remains of two human bodies were discovered, believed to be those of Madame Miller and Capt. Nott. Hart, well known as a Union soldier. It is supposed that Hart, who lived with the woman, had quarreled with her and killed both her and himself.

MISSISSIPPI NAVIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 1.—The river is entirely clear of ice, but the water is so low that navigation is virtually ended for the season, even the ferry-boats finding great difficulty in crossing.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible]. Shippers and packers in good attendance. Demand brisk for desirable grades. Sales: Colorado and Texas steers at $2.20@2.25; wintered Texas cows at $1.[illegible]@1.75.

HOGS—Receipts light, with good demand from packers. Operations limited, from the slim supply. Prices firm at $3.60@3.70.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........Dec. 1.

Prop Nashua, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Sunrise, Bay City, salt.
Steam barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Halsted, Buffalo, coal.
Steam barge Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARED........Dec. 1.

Prop Cormorant, Port Huron, 29,999 bu corn, 1,[illegible] brls flour.
Prop Oconto, Two Rivers, 20 brls oil and sundries.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—PASSED DOWN—Props Nebraska, Idaho, Thomas Scott, St. Louis, Java, Fountain City, Philadelphia, Merchant.

PASSED UP—Props Alaska, Tweed.

WIND—Northeast—snowing hard.

MARRIAGES.

DIBBLEE—FIELD—At the residence of [illegible] Field, Wednesday, Nov. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Warren, Mr. Henry Dibblee and Miss Laura Field.

GILBERT—COCHRANE—At the residence of the bride's father, in Mason, Mich., on Thursday, Nov. [illegible], Mr. Charles T. Gilbert, of Chicago, and Miss Addie [illegible] Cochrane. No cards.

ODELL—TALBOT—At Providence, R. I., Nov. [illegible] ult., J. P. Odell, of Chicago, and Emma A., daughter of G. H. Talbot, Esq., of Providence.

HAND—SANDERSON—At Beloit, Wis., Nov. [illegible], by the Rev. George Bushnell, Alfred Hand, of Scranton, Pa., and Helen E. Sanderson, of the former place. No cards.

DEATHS.

PHILLIPS—On Sunday night, Nov. 30, Elizabeth [illegible], wife of Dr. John Phillips, aged 43 years, after a painful and lingering illness of nearly two years.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 11 a. m., from her late residence, 120 Fourth avenue, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Pottsville, Pa., and Springfield, Ill., papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Dry Goods.

Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Dress Goods, White Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.; Gents' Furnishing Goods and Custom-Made Clothing; Knit Goods, Nubias, Cardigans, &c.; Dress Trimmings, Lace Goods, Ruffled Collars, &c.; Furs, Gents' and Fancy Goods; Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Waterproof Suits; 25 cases Gents' Merino Underwear; Woolen Blankets, Government Goods; Ingrain, Dutch and Hemp Carpets, Floor Oilcloths, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Why let your customers suffer when Buffalo and Wool-Lined Goods, And a full assortment of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's BOOTS & SHOES Will be sold at your own price, at the AUCTION SALE of WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, by

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 9½ o'clock, REGULAR SALE of

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

Consisting of large line Men's Underwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cardigan Jackets, Wool Hosiery, Women's [illegible] Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Also, a large stock of Stationery, Books, Playing Cards, Games, Envelopes, Initial Paper and Envelopes, [illegible] and Memorandum Books, Pens, Pencils, &c., &c., being the stock of a retail dealer.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison.

On Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 9½ o'clock,

BANKRUPT STOCK OF FURS

Consisting of Real Ermine, Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Astrachan, Alaska Sable, Imitation Ermine, Children's Furs, &c. The above stock is FIRST-CLASS, and the attention of DEALERS is invited.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

TRADE SALE OF
FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
White Goods, Linens, Furs, Hats and Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, Toys, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, DEC. 4, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday Sale
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
And General Merchandise,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Unreserved Sale of Valuable High-Class
OIL PAINTINGS
AT AUCTION,
From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Art Gallery, Charles [illegible], Esq., Proprietor.

Messrs. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. take pleasure in informing the Art-lovers of this city that they will commence to sell on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, and continue afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY, Dec. [illegible], at [illegible] time.

A very large and CHOICE collection of MODERN [illegible] PAINTINGS, by some of the best American and [illegible] Artists.

Every Picture offered will positively be sold, [illegible] ing a good chance to buy a valuable Painting at your own price.

Will be on exhibition on Monday morning.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE
New and Second-Hand Parlor, Chamber, and [illegible]ing-Room
FURNITURE
At our Salesroom, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., on Friday morning, Dec. 5, at 9½ o'clock, we will offer [illegible] large variety of New and Second-Hand Furniture, [illegible] Bedding, Blankets, Comforters, Brussels and Wool Carpets, a large lot of Crockery and Glassware, [illegible] Ware, Mirrors, &c., and a general assortment of Household Goods and Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

Peremptory AUCTION SALE, on Tuesday, Dec. [illegible], 9:30 a. m., of the entire contents of House No. [illegible] Peoria-st., being the contents of 12 rooms, [illegible] a fine Parlor Suit, Cooking and Heating Stoves, [illegible] Beds, Bedding, &c. Immediately after sale of [illegible] we will sell the house, being a commodious [illegible] ing, with 8 years ground lease. Our regular sales [illegible] auction at our salesrooms, 84 South Canal-st., [illegible] days, Fridays, and Saturdays. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.

Extensive sale of new and second-hand Furniture, [illegible] pets, Stoves, and general merchandise,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, AT 10 A. M.

Our salesroom is full, and the goods must be [illegible] some price to make room for our Saturday's sale.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
CHOICE LIQUORS AT AUCTION.

I will, on Thursday, Dec. 4, commencing at [illegible] a. m., at 119 East Lake-st., sell for cash [illegible] the entire stock of the late firm of [illegible], among which are some choice Scotch and [illegible] Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Pale Sherry, [illegible] Wines. Also, the Store Fixtures, [illegible] fine Shelving and Counters, Private Office, [illegible] large and elegant Mirror with Marble [illegible] French Plates, Show Case, Glasses, [illegible]

ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND, [illegible]